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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1873. NO. 52.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

V THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

ussian Ministry Reorganized.

ailures in London.

ITHDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

arlist Victory Denied and Reaffirmed.

isis in France Said to be Passed.

HIERS ON THE SITUATION

ty of Richmond Spoken.

England.

FINANCIAL DISASTERS.

ONDON, November 10.—Exceptional rates an advance of ten to thirteen per cent. has n charged at the Bank of England, and on street to-day there are many rumors of ures.

CITY OF RICHMOND.

The steamship Kenilworth arrived at Liverol to-day, from Philadelphia, and spoke the y of Richmond, with her engines disabled November 4, in lat. 48 N., lon. 30, W., all well.

THDAY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES—SPEECH BY GLADSTONE.

ONDON, November 10.—Yesterday was the niversary of the birthday of the Prince of les, but the celebration was postponed until to-day. The exercises were commenced s morning by the firing of salutes, and a nd banquet was given at Guild Hall, toht. The members of the Cabinet re present, and Gladstone responded a toast to the House of Commons. In the rse of his speech he alluded to the Ashanwar, and declared that the difficulty which l arisen on the African coast demonstrated desirability of avoiding relations which end such disagreeable consequences. He rerked that it was no pleasure to him to nd in security on shore and see others laring in a storm.

France.

DINNER TO MINISTER WASHBURNE.

AVRE, November 10.—E. B. Washburne, ited States Minister to France, was entered at a dinner here on Saturday by Col. dgland, American Consul, J. Meredith ad, Consul General of the United States, Paris, and Mayor Medill were among the sts.

THIERS ON THE SITUATION.

'ARIS, November 10.—A committee repreting the French residents of San Francis presented M. Thiers yesterday with an adss. The ex-President in replying, said: he Monarchists had suffered a check and a bservative Republic was assured."

THE CRISIS PASSED.

'ARIS, November 10.—It is anticipated that compromise offered by the Right will be epted, perhaps with some modifications or litions. Both sides seem disposed to pura conciliatory course. The excitement here t at Versailles is subsiding. It is believed it the crisis is over.

Spain.

CARLIST VICTORY DENIED.

MADRID, November 10.—The report that the lists were victorious in the engagement near randa De Arga, and that Lieutenant General mo De Rivera was killed, is officially de d. General Primo De Rivera was not hurt, was General Marliones captured. The vernment has received dispatches from both cers dated yesterday.

CARLISTS STILL CLAIM A VICTORY.

ONDON, November 10.—The Carlists conue to claim a great victory at Miranda, ey report that Marionese was driven from vicinity of Estella to Los Arcos. On the er hand, General Marionese, in his official ort of the battle to the Spanish government, es that he passed two nights on the ground viously held by the enemy.

Germany.

CHANGE IN THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

BERLIN, November 10.—Royal decrees have n promulgated relieving General Von Roon he presidency of the Prusian ministry l appointing Prince Bismarck in his place, l Herr Camphausen, Minister of Finance, he Vice Presidency.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 10.—Steamships Kenorth, from Philadelphia, West Philadela and Virginia, from New York, arrived

European Markets.

ONDON, November 10, 5 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92½; for account, 92⅝@92¾. American securi-s—5-20's of '65, 92; do '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 90¾; new 90; Erie, 24¾. Amount of bullion gone into the k of England on balance to-day, £70,000. nsed oil, 28s 3d. Turpentine, 31s 9d.

ARIS, November 10—5:30s of '62, 97¼.

ARIS, November 10.—Rentes 56 francs, 85 cen-es.

IVERPOOL, November 10.—Cotton firmer but higher; middling upland 8¾d; middling up-l 8⅝d; sales 15,000 bales, of which 9,800 bales e American and 2,000 bales for speculation and ort; cotton to arrive higher; sales uplands on basis of good ordinary, shipped October and Nober, 8¾d; November and December, 8¾d; December and January, 8¾@8¾d. Breadstuffs steady unchanged. Lard 58s 6d. Cheese 67s. Mess k 72s. Cumberland middles 48s for new short middles and 46s for new.

ANTWERP, November 10.—Refined petroleum 37 ics.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

layor Pierce, accompanied by several members of the city government and a few citizens, ommemorated the first anniversary of the ston fire yesterday, by an official visit of ervation through the burned district and inspection of the new buildings erected and et improvements made during the year. e total number of brick, stone and iron ildings now erected and in progress of erecn, is three hundred and sixty-five; of these, hundred and fifteen are completed and upied, and two hundred and forty are in gress of erection.

t an enthusiastic Cuban meeting at New eans, on Sunday, the Surveyor of the Port l other federal officials participated. Resoions were adopted condemning the barity of the Spaniards and calling on the deral government to recognize the Cubans belligerents, and requiring indemnity and ology for the recent outrages on American izens.

The schooner Southerner was wrecked at ark river, New Jersey, on Friday night, and Captain, Steward and some of the crew re drowned.

The streets of Memphis yesterday were owded, and presented the same appearance before the fever broke out. Nearly all the sentees have returned.

Eight of the ringleaders in the shooting afy in Lonake county, Arkansas, have been rested and are now in jail.

Throughout Mexico yesterday they celeated the adoption of additional articles to e National Constitution, among which are e abolition of peonage and the separation of urch and State. The military paraded, ations were delivered, and the cities were uminated amidst general rejoicing.

Between two hundred and three hundred ass blowers at the New Albany works on nday held a consultation whether they ould accept bare living wages and declined go to work. The blowers say they agreed work for fifteen per cent. less than Pittsrgh prices, which are one-third less than eir old prices, and this is the best they can .

The billiard tournament at Music Hall, Chigo, opened last night, by a game between seph Dion, of New York, and Peter Snyder, Chicago. The games are all four hundred oints, French caroms. Dion won in the ity-seventh inning, by a score of four hunred to two hundred and seventy-o. The second game was between ancois Ubassy and John Bessunger. Ubassy ad from the start, piling up runs of sixtyne, sixty-five and sixty-eight, and making uble numbers in nearly every run. Bessunr's best play was at the close, when he run irty-six, his largest score. Ubassy won in e thirty-first inning. Score, four hundred one hundred and eighty-seven. Four mes will be played to-day, two this afternoon and two to-night. In the afternoon Cyle Dion and Slosson, and Daly and Snyder ill be the contestants. In the evening Garer and Bessunger, and Daly and Slosson ill play.

The wife of James H. Crie, cashier of the ighth department of the Old Colony Railay, died yesterday in a dentist's office in oston, while under the influence of ether. ly a small quantity had been administered hen she went into convulsions and died soon ter.

A collision is reported to have occurred on e New York and Oswego Midland Railroad ar Hancock, New York, yesterday afternoon. An engineer, a fireman and a lady essenger are reported killed.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $361,-7,271.

The following steamers arrived at New York esterday: Calabria, from Liverpool, and riatic, from Liverpool.

POLITICAL.

State.

It will be seen by our special dispatch from Harrisburg, that the Secretary of State has determined to follow the law of the State, in preference to the law of the Convention, in submitting the Constitution to the people. The Convention ignores the act of Assembly of April 14, 1872, which expressly provides for the Constitutional election, and the Secretary of State recognizes it, and, as we understand, will make his official publication accordingly, at the same time inviting a judicial decision upon the vital point involved in this difference of opinion. Whichever view is the correct one, the Secretary of State is unquestionably right in following his own construction of the law, until it is judicially determined to the contrary.—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*

The Democratic State Central Commitee will meet in Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

William Mutchler, Esq., of Easton, formerly Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, proposes, it is said, to be the next Democratic Congressman from the Lehigh district, which comprises, under the Congressional apportionment, Lehigh, Northampton and the upper townships of Bucks. The Allentown *Chronicle* says it is generally believed he is the coming man.

General.

Thomas L. Jefferson, Democrat, was elected State President on Saturday from the Thirty-sixth District, comprising the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Wards of Louisville, by 1,041 majority over J. P. Stockstedter. The election was to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of G. T. Pope.

STATE NEWS.

Reuben Hoge, of Millsboro, Washington county, accidentally shot himself while gunning on Tuesday, November 4th, the shot resulting in almost instant death.

The Forest *Republican*, published at Tionesta, says that three bears were seen near the residence of Miss Sarah Ann Dale, one mile from there, on Friday morning, October 31st, and that the tracks of four bears were seen on Tubbs Run, on the following Sunday. Bears appear to be plenty all through the mountain counties.

Woodcock shooting ends on November 15th.

Quails may be shot from the 1st of this month to the 1st of January.

The Scranton City *Journal* says one hundred and fifty thousand heads of cabbage were sold in that city during the past month.

The financial disturbances have had a depressing effect on iron ore prospecting in Juniata county, and work in that line of business is suspended for the present. The Mifflintown *Sentinel* finds consolation in the fact that under any circumstances the ore in the hills will not spoil by the keeping.

The Altoona *Tribune* says that the wife of the man Ferber, who was run over by the cars at Bell's Mills on Thursday, October 30, and died at the County Poor House the day following from injuries received, arrived in that city on Thursday of last week, from Pittsburgh. Though in quest of her husband, she was evidently uninformed of his death, for she carried with her to Hollidaysburg, per the three o'clock train, a couple of shirts and some other articles of male attire. She attracted the heartfelt sympathy of all who saw her and knew of her sad mission. She is a German, nearly totally ignorant of the English language, and is young and quite prepossessing in appearance.

The Citizens' bank, of Titusville, was closed last Friday, and F. W. Ames, Esq., appointed managing director to close out the concern. The scarcity of currency and the inability of the bank to meet demands upon it by depositors, is supposed to be the cause of closing up.

Some fellow in Philadelphia wants to find a balloon that will take up mortgages.

The Brookville *Republican* says that work on the upper end of the Allegheny Valley Railroad extension has been suspended indefinitely, the company finding it impossible to secure funds with which to pay the men and keep work going on. With a change for the better in financial matters no doubt the work of completing the road will be resumed.

At the "raising" of a church building at Scotch Hill, in Jefferson county, the platform on which quite a number were standing, gave way and let the parties fall to the ground, a distance of about twenty-seven feet, with some heavy timbers on top of them. The Brookville *Republican* is informed that all who were on the platform were seriously injured, one killed, and others not expected to live.

The butter trade of Cambria and Somerset counties is very brisk, this fall. From August 18 to November 6, there were shipped from Johnstown to Philadelphia and Baltimore, 1,373 kegs. The amount shipped from Somerset has not yet been given, but is largely in excess of that from Johnstown.

F. B. Gowen, Esq., President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, had his shoulder dislocated while riding over the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, recently.

Berks county feeds 350 paupers in her almshouse.

The newspaper publishers of Centre county have adopted the cash system for subscriptions, to take effect January 1, 1874.

The Perkiomen railroad, from Perkiomen Junction to Emaus, will be 36 1-5 miles in length. The cost and equipment of the road as far as completed has been $1,001,624 47.

A stranger stopped at a tavern in Berks county on Monday evening and paid his last twenty-five cents for lodging. Next morning he was found dead in bed. His name is supposed to have been Julius Miller.

Blair township, Blair county, is unfortunate in its collectors. Last spring William Henderson disappeared with a portion of the school taxes and now D. L. Goodman, collector of county tax, is under arrest for not paying over the funds in his hands.

The press mills of the Moosic powder company, at Gibsonburg, Luzerne county, exploded about half-past six o'clock on the morning of November 4th. One man named Shaw, who was at the pumps, escaped injury, but Martin Hanofy and a man named Abbott were instantly killed, and John Thomas was so badly burned that he died in two hours.

Lewis Williams, of Oil City, was found dead on the morning of the 7th inst., in the woods above Siverlyville, with a ghastly gunshot wound in his head. He started out in the morning in company with a friend named Charles Foster, on a pheasant hunting excursion, and his body was discovered by a boy at eleven o'clock. Williams had lived unhappily with his wife, and on more than one occasion had threatened to commit suicide, having told a friend on the morning of his death that he was going out to shoot himself. Surrounding circumstances, however, it is said, point to the deed as a murder. Foster has not been seen since he started out with Williams on Friday morning.

A large amount of sawed lumber is to be seen along the the upper Allegheny river.

A wealthy man in Titusville gave his wife a terrible beating on Friday, for contracting bills at a few stores for the necessaries of life.

Miss Lowry, the young lady shot by the boy Ferguson in Johnstown, the other day, is recovering.

A man in Williamsport swallowed 110 raw oysters the other day before stopping to think that he was trespassing on the province of hogs.

They consider it a fair trade, up at Fagundas, when they can swap a barrel of oil for a bushel of potatoes.

OHIO NEWS.

MT. VERNON contributed over $700 for the relief of the Memphis sufferers. No town of the size in the country has equaled this.

Cleveland has a phenomenon in the way of a City Civil Engineer who, when city contractors manifest a desire to let their work drag along in open defiance of the public convenience and their own obligations, takes a gang of his own men and finishes the job for them.

Cleveland has a quartette of resident Chinamen.

A new society known as the German Evangelical Methodists has been organized in Toledo, and will build a new church immediately.

The Oberlin *News* says MRS. Orlando Hall walked from her home in Pittsfield to Oberlin, a distance of about three miles, on Saturday last, her seventy-seventh birth day.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, at a meeting yesterday appointed, a committee of ten prominent gentlemen, to be known as the Central Committee, the purpose of which is to present to Congress the wants of the people of the Mississippi Valley and their claims for national aid in the improvement of their water lines of transportation to the seaboard. The committee will also request the organization of a committee in each leading city of the valley, who will cooperate with them in order that the requirements of the different secretaries may be properly considered and concert of action secured. The committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: Wm. M. Samuel R. P. Tansey, Henry T. Blow, Wm. H. Scudder, Henry C. Haarstick, Gerard B. Allen, George Bain, Thomas Allen, J. M. Gilkerson, Charles H. Teychman, Isaac M. Mason.

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags Orders filled promptly for four and all kinds of merchandise, T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. TF

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

FINANCE IN NEXT CONGRESS

Views of a Maryland Member.

Secretary Richardson's Silver.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Favorable Reports Received at the Treasury.

Union Pacific in the Supreme Court.

THE VIRGINIUS DIFFICULTY.

Official Circles Condemn the Execution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1873.

Mr. Albert, one of the Republican representatives from Maryland, and director of one of the leading banks of Baltimore, will induce a bill early in the coming session of Congress to provide for free banking and the funding of the entire amount of legal tenders in four per cent. bonds. The proposed bonds would be available as security for the circulation of any new banks that might be started. He believes that the government has no constitutional right to charter a bank, nor to issue paper money. The provision in the Constitution empowering Congress to coin money means specie and the emission of bills of credit are a provision against an emergency. Mr. Albert's prominence in financial circles will give his views considerable weight in the House.

The Silver Issue.

Secretary Richardson's silver payment scheme still lingers, but in a state of painful inanition. The Secretary has about discovered that his plan of making a few hundred thousand dollars of silver answer the purpose of forty millions of fractional currency now in circulation will not work.

Good Reports at the Treasury.

The reports received at the Treasury from various parts of the country respecting the financial and business prospects, give very favorable accounts. There is great encouragement felt in official circles, and there is every confidence that business will be speedily restored to a healthy basis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1873.

IMPORTANT CASE IN SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States was to-day engaged in hearing the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company versus Peniston, Treasurer of Lincoln county, Nebraska, involving the questions whether the property of the road is liable to be taxed by the States through which the road passes, and whether it is competent for a county to tax for organized territory adjacent to it, under the laws of the State. William M. Evarts appears for the Company, and J. M. Woodworth, of Omaha, for the State.

SETTLING WITH ANDREW JOHNSON.

Among the depositors who to-day received thirty per cent. on their deposits in the First National Bank, was ex-President Johnson, who received nearly $22,000.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Nothing of marked importance occurred today with reference to the Virginius affair, with the exception of a dispatch from Minister Sickles, notifying the Secretary of State that the Spanish Government had telegraphed to the Captain General to stay all further proceedings in the case of the captives now in custody. Minister Sickles was to have had an interview to-day with the Spanish Minister on Foreign Affairs. The execution only has recently occurred is condemned in official circles as brutal. When all the facts attending it become known, should it appear that international law has been violated, immediate measures will be taken to maintain the dignity of the government; but the Secretary of State has no idea that the Castelar government will be slow to make deep reparation as far as lies in its power, judging from its friendly disposition toward the United States and its expressed desire to cultivate more intimate relations of peace.

SANTA ROSA'S CASE.

The Secretary of State is represented as saying to-day, during an interview, with reference to the reported execution of Santa Rosa, that he had not been officially informed of it, but that Santa Rosa had given him a great deal of trouble. He was once before condemned to death as a pirate. After consuming a ream of paper and sending and receiving numerous cable dispatches, this government secured his release. Only a few weeks ago, Santa Rosa wrote to the Secretary saying that he owed the preservation of his life to him, therefore the Secretary thought that Santa Rosa was not wise in again perilling his safety.

JAY COOKE & CO.

In the bankruptcy case brought against Jay Cooke & Co., W. H. Tenney, by his counsel, entered a disclaimer of being a partner in the firm.

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

A yoting German from Baltimore was arrested at the Executive Mansion to-day, while endeavoring to see the President, in order to obtain from him $10,000,000 which he claims the President owes him. He was put on the afternoon train for Baltimore, being evidently a lunatic.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle and Eastern States, diminishing pressure, northerly to northeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather and rising temperature in the evening.

For the northwest and Upper Lakes, winds backing to southerly, rising temperature, cloudy weather and occasional light rain and snow. For the Lower Lakes, winds backing to southeasterly, with rising temperature and cloudy weather. For Kentucky and Tennessee, rising barometer, southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly winds and generally clear weather. For the Gulf States, southerly winds, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 10—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	53	N.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	41	N. E.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	39	E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	50		Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	43	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	59	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	54	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	64	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	33	S. W.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	70	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	49	E.	Clear.
Shreveport	66	S.	Clear.
Galveston	66	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	38	Calm.	Clear.
Portsmouth	58	E.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	43	E.	Clear.

FIRE RECORD.

Brewery Destroyed at Lock Haven.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, November 10, 1873.

John G. Brown's brewery, in the Fourth ward, was burned last night. The loss on the building is two thousand dollars, and on the contents two thousand. Insurance five hundred dollars. The fire caught in the malt dryer.

Drug Store and Stock of Goods Destroyed.

TITUSVILLE, PA., November 10.—The drug store belonging to Webb Allen, at Triumph, Pa., together with the entire stock of goods, was destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $3,500; insured $2,000.

Particulars of the Execution at Santiago De Cuba.

KEY WEST, FLA., November 10.—A letter from Havana, dated November 5, gives the following account of the execution of the Virginius prisoners, at Santiago de Cuba. "The four prisoners were shot at the place made famous by previous executions, and in the usual manner, kneeling close to the slaughter house wall. All marched to the spot with firmness. Bembetta and Ryan showed marked courage, although the former was slightly affected toward the last. The two others quite broke down before they were bandaged, but Ryan kept up to the last, never flinched a moment, and died without fear or regret. Bembetta and Ryan were killed at the first discharge."

The Wylie Avenue Improvement.

The Commission having in charge the improvement of Wylie avenue, under the Penn avenue act, have discovered that their engineer has been making excessive monthly "estimates" in favor of the contractors. For last month the return was made for double the amount of work that was actually done. It appears that the same engineer is acting for Wylie avenue and Bedford avenue, where there are separate contractors, and it was noticed that while about the same number of men were employed, there was a great disparity in the regular estimates. The contractor not favored in this way discovered it and "blowed" on the engineer, and hence the trouble. The Wylie avenue Commission met yesterday, but they declined to report their action in the matter.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1873.

HIGHWAYMEN.

A number of thieves being baffled in an attempt to rob Ezekiel K. Finch, of the Manhattan Market, on Saturday night while on his way home, inflicted what may prove fatal stab wounds.

THE SEAMEN

here are to have a grand street parade with a view of influencing Congress to repeal the act creating Shipping Commissioners for the different ports in the country. The ship owners and masters, it is stated, are preparing a formidable petition in favor of a repeal of the act.

THE WORKINGMEN.

At a meeting of workingmen yesterday, James B. Hodgskin, now connected with the finance department of the Erie and Great Western Railroad, offered a resolution that public works of utility and necessity on a large scale must be undertaken forthwith by the city, State and United States governments, under the direction of proper authorities on the credit of the nation and of separate communities, and for the benefit of the industrious unemployed laboring citizens of the Commonwealth. Mr. Hodgskin also commended to the people in another resolution the fact that large bodies of men cannot and will not starve in the midst of plenty.

GOOD CONDITION OF BANKS—BRIGHTER VIEW.

The banks, notwithstanding withdrawals of currency on Saturday for the weekly payment to laborers, &c., have gained in legal tender notes, holding this morning $25,980,000, with one bank to hear from, which will probably raise the amount to fully $26,000,000. A more hopeful feeling prevails in mercantile circles, and firms of prominence in banking and stock exchange circles are preparing for an early resumption. A failure in trade is reported; but the name of the house is not made public.

REFORM AMONG THE BANKS.

Various reform measures are being discussed by the banks, as to the method of conducting business in the future, and the Clearing House Committee will doubtless report upon the matter very soon. It now seems certain that the committee will declare against the payment of interest on deposits, and also against certification of bank checks, except when the money is actually on deposit. The proposition to compel all railways to make to the Stock Exchange full monthly statements, meets with general favor. It appears that since the last bank statement was published the associated banks have lost in deposits to the extent of $47,000,000, of greenbacks, $11,000,000, and of gold $2,000,000.

LAMAR AGAINST DANA.

The suit of Gazaway Lamar against Charles A. Dana to recover damages for the alleged illegal imprisonment of Lamar by Dana when the latter was Assistant Secretary of War, which suit has been on the calendar of the United States Circuit Court for a long time, has been set down for trial before Judge Shipman to-morrow.

THE TWEED CASE.

Nine Jurors were obtained in the Tweed case to-day.

THE HUNTINGTON OUTRAGE.

Both Rudolph and Royal Sammis, arrested on the charge of complicity in the murder of Kelsey, at Huntington, L. I., were bailed by the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, to-day, in ten thousand dollars each.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

A private letter from a trustworthy source, dated Havana, November 6, says: "An official telegram was yesterday received at the palace, from Puerto Principe, of an engagement between a Spanish force and a column of insurgents under command of Sanguili, in which the insurgents were severely beaten, losing twenty killed and eighty taken prisoners. The Spanish commander caused all the prisoners to be shot on the field of battle. The Governor of Puerto Principe, upon hearing of it, took the command away from the Spanish commander and arrested him, telegraphing the event to the Captain General. The latter immediately telegraphed to Puerto Principe, causing the commander to be reinstated, and ordering the Governor to Havana. It is thought here that the Governor feels an undue sympathy toward the insurgents through the influence of his wife, who is an aunt of the late Agramonte.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Tammany Hall committee sat again this evening to investigate the late election frauds.

A DEFALCATION

has been discovered in the Security Bank No. 319 Broadway, New York. Henry D. Sornes, the cashier, has not been seen since a week ago. He had appropriated $20,000 in current funds, and it is alleged he has eloped with a woman leaving a wife and children in Brooklyn.

FAILURE OF BATTERSHALL & CO.

The tea firm that failed to-day was Battershall & Co., whose transactions, says the *Tribune*, generally aggregated a million dollars per annum.

FORT WAYNE.

New Cemetery—Policeman Indicted—Infanticide—Barn Burning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, November 10, 1873.

A new Catholic cemetery one mile east of this city was dedicated on Sunday afternoon, Bishop Davenger conducting the ceremonies. The grounds are splendidly laid out with shrubbery, plants &c. The sale of lots commenced to-day.

Policeman John McCann, who severely clubbed a refractory prisoner a few days since, has been indicted for assault with intent to kill. Maggie Wolf is now being tried here for infanticide. A large barn was totally consumed by fire in the eastern part of the city, including the hay and corn therein. The fire was caused by boys playing with matches.

CRIMES.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., November 10, 1873.

About two o'clock Saturday morning, an attempt was made to rob the First National bank of this place. The burglars were discovered by two ladies who were sleeping in a room above the bank, and the robbery was thereby prevented. There is no clue, as yet, to the burglars, who left the premises hastily.

Murder in Boyle County, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Shelby City, Boyle county, Kentucky, states that on Saturday evening Nick Morrison, a small country merchant near there, shot George Gooch, at his store, with a double barrel shot gun, sending six balls through and into Gooch's brain. Morrison escaped. He charged Gooch with threatening his life, but Gooch apologized just before the shooting.

Settlers on the Island of Anticosta, Canada East, are represented to be in a starving condition, and the government has dispatched steamers with provisions.

Fatal Buggy Accident.

Dr. D. W. Lewis, of East Liberty, was injured so seriously on Saturday afternoon last that he died on Sunday morning. In company with Dr. Stevenson he was riding in a buggy on Penn avenue where, by a collision with a wagon, the horse took fright and ran off. Dr. Stevenson was thrown out, while Dr Lewis, the horse becoming detached, was pulled out by the lines and dragged some distance. Both the gentlemen were able to walk home and nothing serious was however expected of the injuries of either until during the evening Dr. Lewis complained of his head and his mind began to wander. Physicians were called in and it was found that the whole body had become paralyzed, and he died as stated.

Dr. Lewis was the son of Rev. David Lewis, pastor of the Ebenezer Presbyterian church, in Indiana county. After a collegiate course he commenced the study of medicine, in the year 1861, in the office of Dr. A. H. Gross, now of this city. Subsequently he graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, after which he removed to Ebensburg, Cambria county, where he remained in the active practice of medicine until the year 1869, when, at the request of Dr. Gross, he became the professional partner of his former preceptor, at East Liberty. Dr. Lewis occupied an eminent position in his profession, and enjoyed the full confidence of the large population of the East Liberty Valley. Soon after his arrival at East Liberty he joined the Presbyterian Church there, and remained a member until his death, beloved alike by his pastor and his brethren in the church. He was a trustee in the organization, and was chosen an elder, but had never served in that capacity.

Allegheny Survey Committee.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last evening, when the following business was transacted:

Ordinances were ordered to be prepared as follows: For the opening of Prospect street; for the opening of Beaver road from Phillip's road to New Brighton road and to change the name of same to McClure avenue.

The plan of Cemtery street was approved.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Street Commissioner to open Bidwell street from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to Washington avenue; also for the opening of Ferry lane.

It was decided to report adversely to the locating of a fifty foot sewer from the old Beaver road to the New Brighton road, along the old turnpike, and to the opening of Villa street.

Send On Your Orders

For White River flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front.

FREEPORT, PA.

Grand Concert—Seventy-five Singers.

It is seldom that persons outside of our large cities enjoy such a rich treat in the musical line as that enjoyed by the people of Freeport on last Friday night, November 7th. The occasion was a grand concert given by a class of seventy-five ladies and gentlemen, under the direction of Prof. W. A. Ogden, at the close of a three weeks' musical convention. The programme was a choice one, embracing, in addition to a variety of solos, duets, and quartettes of a high order, a number of grand choruses from the masters, such as "The Gloria," "Achieved is Thy Marvelous Work," from the oratorio of the "Creation;" the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah;" "Miserere" from Verdi's "Il Trovatore," &c., &c. Miss Helen Oburn, of Galion, Ohio, presided at the piano, and performed several fine instrumental solos. The concert was certainly a credit both to Prof. Ogden and the class. The Presbyterian Church, in which it was held, was crowded with an intelligent and appreciative audience.

A False Pretense Case.

A hearing was had yesterday before Mayor Blackmore, in the case of William Bruce, who makes oath charging S. T. Meller with obtaining five dollars under false and fraudulent pretenses. The defendant keeps an intelligence office at or near Penn avenue and Ninth street, and in answer to an advertisement for two street car conductors the prosecutor called upon Meller for a situation. The latter asked and received five dollars, for which he agreed to procure a situation for Bruce. Meller took the applicant to the office of the Pleasant Valley Company, but failed to get a situation as agreed. Bruce called again according to appointment upon Meller, and was given a note to officers of Passenger railways, but they refused to read it, stating that they had no vacancies, and further, that they did not recognize Meller and would have nothing to do with him. The accused was held to bail for trial.

New Banking House in Oil City.

Messrs. F. W. Mitchell, George V. Forman, and F. H. Steel, have associated themselves together under the firm name of F. W. Mitchell & Co., and have opened a banking house in Oil City. These gentlemen are well and favorably known in this city as among the solid men of the Oil Region, and with their large experience in the business affairs of that locality, can hardly fail of complete success. We can assure the readers of THE COMMERCIAL that any business entrusted to them will be well and promptly attended to.

Cruelty to Animals.

James Herron had a hearing yesterday before Mayor Blackmore on the charge of cruelty to animals already reported, witnesses testified that the abuse of the horse was outrageous, that his skin was torn and the flesh laid bare from the blows received, and that the poor animal was unable to pull the load as demanded. The accused was held to bail for trial.

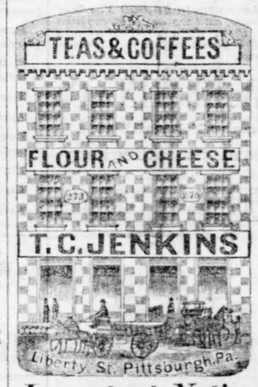
Mortuary Reports.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that the total number of deaths in the city, for the week ending November 8, were 58. Of this number 26 were males, 30 females. Eight were under 1 year, and 22 between the ages of 1 and 15.

There were fourteen deaths in Allegheny last week.

Important Notice.

Business men should see advertisement of T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, this page. TF



Important Notice.

Owing to the financial troubles and delay of payments I am obliged to make my BUSINESS CASH, to enable me to keep up stocks and to meet my payments promptly.

Will Allow Good and Prompt Men one Bill at a time on Book Account. No doubting up Bills will be permitted.

Heavy Discounts for Cash.

While the panic lasts I will sell Flour, Groceries, Teas, &c., at cost—handling for prompt cash.

No Commissions Paid Traveling Men from other houses for soliciting orders that amounts to less profits for handling them.

Send Your Orders Direct for JENKINS'S BLARE, GREEN FLEECE, WHITE RIVER, JENKINS'S LILLY MILLS' &c.

Result your Money by Express or Exchange on Pittsburgh and avoid LOSS OF MONEY.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—FIVE COAL MINERS, married men preferred. Farm and Garden Hands, several Girls and Women wanted to do housework and cooking in and out of city. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish Coal, Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, East and West Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan, all of which are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or approved paper. Call or address property at its market value, by applying to R. C. KEYS, 64 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—A GENTLEMAN with $1,000 capital to take agency for the best selling article in the country. Used in every family. $2 Outfit, call or send stamp. up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS—NEW AND splendid opportunity for Agents. Best selling articles ever offered. Just out. at 12 Fifth avenue, up stairs.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 TO $20 PER Day. Agents wanted everywhere. Arizona Diamond Store, 27 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. d*

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

PERSONAL—A GRADUATE IN HONORS of European Colleges, having several hours a day to spare, would give instruction in Greek, Latin, Logic, Elocution and Natural Philosophy in all its branches. For particulars address "Literateur," 132 Wylie avenue. 11*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO'S, 58 Smithfield street. *

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 3 sides; three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Frames, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa. 7TSS

FOR SALE—HOUSE—LOCUST STREET—A Allegheny, a Brick House with all modern improvements, large grounds with Fruit Trees, Carriage

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1873.

A WISE philosopher has said that none are so anxious about their reputation as those who have none. The New York *World* is at present busily engaged in trying to furbish up the besmeared escutcheon of the Democratic party.

THE Governors of nearly all the States have followed the recommendation of the President's proclamation, and designated Thursday, the 27th instant, as a day of General Thanksgiving. The proclamation of Governor BEVERIDGE, of Illinois, is a model of felicitous perspicuity and brevity, being only six lines long.

ONE of the observations of CICERO was to the effect that if a man throws a javelin at a mark all day, he ought to hit it once. Applying this reasoning to the *Post*, one would naturally assume that, in its unremitting discharges against the Republican party, it ought certainly to lodge an occasional shot near the center. But its aim is so wild, and its cartridges are so poor, that it has not as yet succeeded in even hitting the target.

FOUR years ago the Democrats elected every member of the Maryland Legislature. Two years ago the Republicans elected one member of the Senate and three or four in the House. This year the Senate has three Republican members and the House twenty-seven. If they can only keep up this rate of progress, they will be all right in four years from hence; and this is rendered all the more probable from the fact that they were beaten this year in several large counties by very small majorities.

IT IS to be hoped that our government will not be drawn into difficulty with Spain on account of the capture of the Virginius. That vessel was nominally sailing under American colors, but was in reality a pirate; and while the Cuban refugees can meet openly in New York, and publicly prepare for making an armed descent upon Cuba, without rebuke or question from our government, the less we say about the capture by a Spanish vessel of a Cuban pirate sailing under American colors, the better.

JUDGING from the sour and morbid tone of the Democratic press with reference to the financial stringency, and to the current drift and progress of affairs in general, one would almost be led to conclude that belief in the existence of integrity and good faith among men, constituted no part whatever of the Democratic creed. These writers should not generalize so broadly from the particular. A congress of tadpoles might resolve that the world was only a frog-pond, but that wouldn't quench the shining of the stars.

H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., the great New York importing dry-goods firm, which recently became embarrassed, have hit the nail on the head with reference to the present situation in the dry goods trade, and the wants of the dealers, both wholesale and retail. They offer their whole stock of merchandise, amounting to upwards of six million dollars, at a special sale, commencing to-day; the terms of credit being strictly thirty days, with proper discount for prompt cash. Cut down the wholesale prices and realize from the stocks on hand, is a principle which cannot but aid largely in a restoration of credit and a freedom from embarrassments of every description.

GALESBURG, Illinois, is about to hold "a grand art exposition," and among the many premiums offered is one for "the best editorial prepared by a newspaper writer in active service." No limitations are made as to the choice of a subject, and competition is open to all editors in the United States. Here, now, is a golden opportunity for ambitious conductors of rural Democratic newspapers; and we respectfully suggest that for freshness, novelty, originality and absorbing public interest, a disquisition on the responsibility of the Republican administration of this country for the recent eruption of Vesuvius, and the inundation of the city of St. Petersburg, would be found exactly the thing.

THE Lancaster *Express*, referring to the assumption of legislative power by the Constitutional Convention, says:

"The Convention, which had the power to change fundamental law, certainly had the power to determine the terms upon which it should be submitted to the people."

Exactly; but the Convention had *not* the power to change the fundamental law. It had the power to *propose* changes in the fundamental law, and nothing more; and the power to propose changes in the Constitution does not carry with it the power to make laws. The laws of the State provide the terms upon which the new Constitution shall be submitted to the people, and the Convention had no power to set aside, change, or in any way interfere with existing laws.

A YEAR ago yesterday the great fire of Boston occurred, involving losses to the amount of seventy millions of dollars. Yesterday the members of the city government visited the burnt district and examined the buildings thereon. According to all accounts, the business interests of the city, instead of being paralyzed by the heavy blow which fell upon them a year ago, have gathered strength from the misfortune, which, looking at the situation with a due regard for the future, seems likely to be of benefit for years to come; in that the energy of the people suffered no check through calamity, but instead received inspiration toward higher efforts and a more comprehensive and liberal policy. We trust that what has been accomplished during the past year may presage such future progress as shall within a few years cause the historic city to become greater, and more beautiful and prosperous, than ever.

THE annual meeting of the American Public Health Association will convene in New York to-day, continuing for three days. Many important questions will be discussed, among them the influence of existing social systems upon health and longevity; the power of the housekeeper over the health of the family; the physical and moral causes of bad health in American women; perfection in the structure and functions of the human body as a leading element in health; the cholera and the yellow fever in the Mississippi Valley this year; sewers and the use of refuse in cities; the defects in the immigration system, and its relations to the public health; the chemistry of different waters and the securing of pure water for cities; the relations of the laws of health to pauperism and insanity; the best methods of organizing health boards in cities, villages and rural districts; sanitary science and public instruction; quarantine; contagious diseases; vaccination; cholera prevention, and a number of other subjects of practical importance to the well being of the nation generally. The association comprises many of the most eminent and experienced sanitary scientists in the country, and it is to be hoped that numerous valuable suggestions and conclusions may result from their deliberations.

MR. BAGEHOT, an eminent English writer on Finance, notes it as a curious fact that financial panics occur regularly in London every *ten* years. In this country the cycle has been longer, and our panics have occurred every *twenty* years. We had them in 1817, 1837 and 1857; and the present panic should not, according to this law, have occurred until 1877. How it came to anticipate its time will probably be explained by the fact that, as the country grows older, it enlarges its financial transactions, and the cycle must therefore narrow, until it reaches dimensions similar to the English period.

He also notes that, as imagination enters largely into the composition of panics, they can usually be checked by prompt measures, such as an enlargement of discounts by the banks and a free payment of money on all demands. But when the panic seizes the banks as well as the public, what then? A bank without money to discount with can hardly contribute much towards captivating the public imagination by a free disbursement of money which it has not got. Yet there is doubtless much truth in Mr. BAGEHOT's theory. If on the first impulse to a panic, the moneyed men could act in concert and meet it promptly by a free tender of means, the imagination which helps a panic would be checked and turned into a different course. There is deep philosophy in the idea; but, unfortunately, philosophy has but a poor chance when panic is in the air.

WHILE there is not at present quite so much activity observable in the various shipbuilding yards of the country as there was a couple of months ago, yet the advance abstract of the forthcoming report of the Register exhibit concerning this important national industry. The amount of tonnage built during the year exceeds that of any year since 1869. It is attributable to two causes—the unusually large losses by sea, and the fact that, owing to the advance in prices of labor and materials abroad, the cost of American built ships is now but slightly greater than that of the best British. The increase of tonnage built, over the preceding year, was 628 vessels, with a total of 150,194 tons. The number of iron vessels built during the year is 26; tonnage, 29,548 tons, which are all steam vessels. Of these, three were ocean steamers of the largest class, built for foreign trade. The tonnage employed in this foreign trade has increased 19,403 tons, and the tonnage in the coastwise trade, 233,608 tons. The increase in the average tonnage of the country during the year amounts to 1,358 vessels, 258,280 tons, and is made up as follows: The sailing tonnage has increased 294 vessels, and 58,426 tons; the steam tonnage 262 vessels, and 44,891 tons; the canal boat tonnage 856 vessels, and 115,615 tons, and the barge tonnage 117 vessels, and 30,348 tons.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY IN EUROPE.

We can easily understand how men who, in this part of the world, are glad to get money at 15 to 18 per cent., should be slow to comprehend why the advance in the rate of interest to 9 per cent. by the Bank of England should create the fear of a panic in London. Money at 9 per cent., *here*, would be considered cheap and easy. But it must be remembered that the normal rate of interest, in London, is 3 per cent. Consequently, an advance to 9 per cent. is equal to what an advance to 3 per cent. a month in this market would be.

The dangers apprehended in London grow out of causes similar to those which produced our panic—investments in railroad stocks and bonds and in the doubtful securities of such uncertain governments as those of Spain, Turkey, &c. The high rates of interest offered have tempted capitalists into bad investments; and the shrinkage in values, which is put in our New York dispatches at $1,000,000,000, has fallen with terrible severity upon the capital so invested.

It will thus be seen that our monetary difficulty is not the result of any particular line of Government policy, or even of a want of Governmental policy, but results from causes which are common to the whole financial world. The same troubles have been experienced in Vienna and Berlin, London and Frankfort, as in the money markets of our own country, and from the same sources. The borrowers have been importunate, and the lenders have been keen to profit by their extremity. Hence money has drifted out of its more legitimate channels, and away from commercial and industrial interests; and now, when capital is suddenly brought face to face with the losses that have followed its questionable investments, there is doubt and fear and apprehension as the natural effect. In this country, some of the financial doctors assume that it is the want of more currency that has caused the trouble; but Germany, with a superabundance of money, has passed or is passing through the same crisis. It is not so much the want of money that is felt, as the want of confidence; and the want of confidence springs from the calamities that have overtaken bad investments.

The causes, then, being world-wide and universal in their operation, it would be idle to look to Congressional legislation for an adequate remedy. Congress may mitigate the public suffering and afford a partial relief; but time, and common sense, and individual shrewdness must work out an effectual return to confidence. These financial evils are generally followed by a slow but healthful cure. It springs up out of the necessities of the case, and is helped but little, if any, by legislation.

The perturbation in Europe may retard the cure, here, and render it slower; but cannot hinder it otherwise. Railroad bonds and stocks and other securities may come back and be forced on an unwilling market, and all avenues to further financial help from Europe may be closed against us; but foreign capitalists hold no means of coercion in their hands, and reflection will convince them, in the end, if not in the beginning, that patience and faith are better than worry and distrust. We think the European difficulty has already been discounted, in this country, to a considerable extent, and need not, therefore, be feared so terribly as it otherwise might.

LAWYER AND CLIENT.

Some months ago that great lawyer, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, at a meeting of the Law Association in New York, expressed his profound, or rather his "unutterable contempt," (if we rightly recall the words) for the opinions which non-professional people might entertain concerning the morality or the propriety of his professional conduct. In regard to the judgments of many members of the profession on the same subject the same great lawyer declared himself equally indifferent. As we understood his castigation of those who had presumed to criticize him, Mr. FIELD deemed laymen disqualified by ignorance for thinking justly about the ethics of professional conduct, while in his own case at least he evidently thought that jealousy or some other mean motive was almost certain to color the opinions of members of the bar who saw anything amiss in anything he, as a lawyer, had ever done. The criticisms of which Mr. FIELD had been the object all related, we believe, to his connection with the Erie Railroad business, and might well seem beyond the intelligent grasp of people unconversant with the intricacies of legal proceedings. But members of the profession less eminent than Mr. FIELD sometimes take similar high ground against their lay critics, when the conduct censured happens to lie quite in the open when, in fact, all the points to be considered in determining the moral character of the act are obvious to the plainest understanding. Conceding so much, the lawyer takes refuge in professional feeling or in the common sentiment of the Bar. For example, we are told that the distinguished legal luminary who, in defending STOKES the other day, outraged decency and won a splendid triumph, did nothing of which any gentleman duly animated with the spirit of his profession and duly impressed with its responsibilities should or could feel ashamed. A legal brother, especially one on the other side, might grumble a little at his brother's conduct, but would in his secret soul admire and approve it, even if he did not envy the victor. Is it possible that the legal profession possess a revealed or traditional code of ethics differing *in toto* from the code recognized by the rest of the world? Lord BROUGHAM evidently thought so when he wrote and delivered his famous statement of the duties of an advocate to his client, in his speech at the trial of Queen CAROLINE. We quote it?

> I once before took leave to remind your Lordships—which was unnecessary, but there are many whom it may be needful to remind—that an advocate, by the sacred duty which he owes his client, knows in the discharge of that office but one person in the world—*that client and none other*. To save that client by all expedient means—to protect that client at all hazards and costs to all others and among others to himself, is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must not regard the alarm, the suffering, the torment, the destruction, which he may bring upon any other. Nay, sacrificing to the duties of a patriot from those of an advocate, and casting them, if need be, to the winds, he must go on, reckless of the consequences, if his fate it should unhappily be, to involve his country in confusion for his client's protection." (See Brougham's Memoirs, vol. 2, p 145.)

The passage was heard and read in England with disgust and indignation, and eminent members of the bar in particular protested against its acceptance as a just account of the obligations of the lawyer to his client. In truth, if advocates incurred such responsibilities, the profession, as a member of it has declared, would be regarded by all right-minded people as dishonorable, while its members would deserve to be driven from civilized society.

During the last few years there have been many indications in the United States that BROUGHAM's statement of the duties owed by the lawyer to his client is not too strong for the moral sense of the American Bar. And the atrocious immorality practised under the plea of professional responsibility has called forth little criticism on the part of the general public. At length, however, the practical consequences of the abuse are becoming so apparent in the increase of crime, that we trust the morality of the profession will, before long, be made to undergo the correcting influence of popular sentiment.

FIFTY years ago DANIEL ADAMS' geography, written in 1818, and published in Boston in 1820, was one of the standard textbooks of the country. It is not a little interesting to contrast the transportation facilities of the present time with those which existed at the period mentioned. Referring to our own city, whose multitudinous avenues of commerce now radiate to every part of the compass, the authority in question says:

> "Pittsburgh is supplied with foreign goods chiefly by land from Philadelphia and Baltimore; the former at the distance of 297 miles, the latter at 285 miles. The price of wagon carriage this distance is from $5 to $6 per 100 pounds weight. Shipbuilding is carried on here with considerable spirit; likewise the building, buying and selling of boats, as very few of those which come from the river above, or which descend the Ohio, ever return again, so that there is a constant traffic in this article.
>
> "Pittsburgh has likewise an open communication with the city of New York, up the Hudson rivers into Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and thence down the Alleghenny river. The distance is about 460 miles by water, except four porterages, which, together, do not amount to more than 38 miles. This voyage is performed in about 22 days; the whole charge for freight is from $4 11 to $5 81 per hundred weight. Very few goods, however, pass over this route."

Compared with the freight rates of half a century ago, those of our own day appear almost absurdly small, while the time consumed in the transfer of goods from point to point is now measured only by hours where it was formerly reckoned by weeks. Such are some of the many substantial improvements which the introduction and application of steam have brought about. Those were "good old days," doubtless; but who, even of those who lament their vanished simplicity the loudest, would desire to see them restored?

THE ROYALIST SCHEME IN FRANCE.

Whatever may be the final result of the transactions in progress for the settlement of the government of France, it is interesting to remember the attitude which President MACMAHON has professed to occupy towards the Assembly. Some time ago when his retirement from power was rumored and he was called upon by certain deputies to explain his position, the President declared that "while as a soldier he was always at the service of his country, as a politician he repelled the idea that he ought to retain power under whatever conditions it should be offered him." He closed his reply with the remark, "I have been nominated by the majority of the Assembly and I will not separate myself from them." By this declaration he was generally understood as throwing his personal influence in favor of the partisans of monarchy and the restoration of Count CHAMBORD. Still more recently the President has said:

> "I think the interest of France requires that the provisional state of affairs shall cease. When I accepted the Presidency it was understood that I should be merely a sentinel guarding the Assembly while it was deciding upon a regular form of government; but if the party which placed me in power fails in its efforts to restore HENRY V., I cannot consent to be a makeshift, and I cannot consent either to remain at the head of affairs as the elect of the Republican party whose opinions are not mine. Whatever may be the government I will obey it as a soldier and aid in executing its orders; but if the Republicans obtain a majority, the Republic ought to be proclaimed at every risk, and I ought to remit the government to a President chosen in the Republican ranks."

In France it seems to have been thought that in thus expressing himself the President merely set forth his first view or impression, and by no means a resolution not susceptible of modification by advice or mature reflection. It is certain that in favoring the prolongation of MACMAHON's power the monarchists are simply doing what they can to keep open the prospect of finally succeeding in their great object, a monarchical restoration. Their scheme comprehends the extension of the existence of the present Assembly without the introduction of new members by election. This would be the establishment of a Parliamentary dictatorship, with MACMAHON as chief, to carry out its decrees. Once established, such a Republic might hope in the course of six, five or three years, so to manipulate and regulate the French people as to make them willing to accept a Bourbon King. However extravagant the plan appears, there are Frenchmen who believe that, in consideration of its feasibility, the Count CHAMBORD wrote his last suicidal letter. The theory is that the Count, in accordance with the counsel of his ecclesiastical advisers, seeing a restoration to be at present impossible, determined to withdraw his concessions to liberalism, resume his position on the high ground of legitimacy and divine right, and wait for a more religious and appreciative spirit in the French nation. And this change was to be effected in the manner indicated above—by the inauguration by the Assembly of a temporary Kingdom without a King.

The scheme, it was foreseen, might turn out abortive, either through the refusal of MACMAHON to become the *pis-aller* or make-shift of the monarchical party, or in consequence of the failure of the party to secure the necessary majority in the Assembly. However, much was hoped for from the President's hostility to republicanism, and a majority was expected with a good deal of confidence. As we write, the prospects of royalist success are not bright. In the Committee appointed to report on the prolongation of MACMAHON's power the Republicans have a majority of one. But the main question still remains to be settled and the great struggle is yet to take place. Whileas much as ever is seen to depend on the action of the President, nothing definite is known concerning his purposes. It seems, however, little probable that a majority of the Assembly, while prolonging MACMAHON's power for a longer or shorter period, will be found disposed to adopt the measures necessary to complete the alleged Royalist scheme and favor its final success.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Three letters to be expunged from every man's business alphabet—I. O. U.

Michigan chronicles the reappearance of wolves in large numbers within its borders. The other day a pack of them chased a couple of lawyers several miles. This was a gross violation of professional courtesy.

It is a curious fact that deaf mutes are more numerous in mountainous regions than in low countries. The reason is thought to be because nature makes the mouth ain's peak for them.

The California Legislature don't propose to hide its intellectual light under a bushel. It recently passed a law, ordering the bushel measure hereafter to be a cylinder of nineteen and a half inches in diameter "from outside to outside." Anybody, therefore, can make the sides of his bushel as thick as he chooses.

The Swedes of New York City have applied to the Board of Education for an evening school, wherein they may be taught the English language. This is practical naturalization, and it should be encouraged.

The Colorado farmers will hold a convention at Denver next week, the object of which will be to establish direct trade with the miners, thus excluding the middle-men, who make a profit of fifty per cent.

It is a significant fact in connection with life insurance that in 1872 more than fifteen times as many policies in life insurance companies were dropped by parties holding them, as expired death or limitation.

The new City Council of Chicago is made up of seventeen Irishmen, nine Germans and fourteen Americans. What is the nationality of Chicago, anyhow?

One of the special results of the United States geological and geographical survey of the Territories during the past summer has been the discovery that Colorado Territory is the center of the greatest elevation of the Rocky mountain chain.

It is expected that the production of anthracite coal will this year reach 18,000,000 tons, or 750,000 tons more than last year.

New York architects say that a large number of rich capitalists seem to have made up their minds to take advantage of the present opportunity to build, when there is likely to be a general decline in values.

The increased price of iron in England is causing a reagitation of the question of the use of steam as an auxiliary power in ships. A writer in *Iron* gives the dimensions of a proposed steam vessel with which a satisfactory rate of speed might be attained and a great saving of fuel effected.

Owing to the high price of coffee, many of the Georgia people are going back to the roasted persimmon seed, okra and sweet potatoes of war times.

A fashionable New York Church has set a good example. It announces a number of free pews, and earnestly invites those who cannot pay to come and welcome. The church seats nearly two thousand persons.

California papers predict that iron manufacture will before very long be one of the leading industries of that State.

A great extension is about being made in the system of international telegraphy, by the establishment on the part of the Chinese government of a complete chain of meteorological stations, having for their object the transmission of weather information along the whole eastern coast of Asia.

The best time for painting the exterior of buildings is late in the autumn or during the winter. Paint then applied will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer, or in hot weather.

New York boasts that its Eleventh avenue, six miles long, one hundred and fifty feet from curb to curb, laid in small stone, three feet deep rolled into a compact solidity, is the finest boulevard in the world. And it probably cost more than any other.

Thousands of skilled workmen deprived of employment by the business depression in the east, are said to be looking Californiaward for a better field of operations in the future; and many manufacturers contemplate the same change of base.

A certain cure for nose bleeding is said to be to extend the arm perpendicularly against a wall or post, or any convenient object for a support. The arm on the side from which the blood proceeds is the one to elevate.

The Choctaws are making rapid progress in civilization. Their governor, legislators, and judges have just gone on a protracted deadhead excursion over the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad.

Eighty-three persons in Illinois have this year been killed or maimed for life by a neglect of the law requiring all threshing machine tumbling-rods to be boxed.

The relatives of some of the persons lost in the wreck of the "Atlantic" are about to endeavor to establish a claim for compensation against the owners. A test case will probably shortly come before the courts.

The restoration of the ancient practice of incremation is being vigorously advocated at the present time on scientific and sanitary grounds, and it will doubtless be successful, though perhaps not in our day. In several parts of England the subject is being discussed by the health authorities.

PERSONAL.

General Sherman gives it as his opinion that the failures in railway, mercantile and speculative are of no real consequence, and that they ought to go on until the conscienceless element is eliminated from banking and commerce. He thinks that if sufficient of these failures occur, we shall have an easy money market in a few months. The General must have been reading the COMMERCIAL.

It is announced that Henry Ward Beecher's farm at Peekskill is for sale, and this will of course be accompanied by the suggestion that he is one of the "lame ducks" of the day. People cannot but identify such a sale with the inevitable misfortunes which so generally befall moneyed men. That Mr. Beecher should be in financial difficulty is no more improbable than the difficulties which attend his chief parishioner, Mr. Claflin.

The *Jewish World* says the poet Longfellow is much taken up with the poetic brilliancy and genius of the celebrated Jewish author, Jehudah Halleyi, and contemplates rendering some of his productions into an English version.

The irrepressible ex-Governor Sam. Bard, who unless he has, within a week, again shifted his occupation and his base, is at present editing the Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*, is a candidate for the postmastership of the United States House of Representatives for the Forty-third Congress.

A singular governmental oversight was that with regard to H. M. Wheeler, who enlisted in Missouri in 1861, was wounded, captured and paroled, but by some strange omission was not discharged until a few days ago, when he received $4,000 in back pay and pension money.

Ex-Minister Thomas H. Nelson has returned to his home in Terre Haute, Ind. He declares he will never again go to Mexico during the remainder of his natural life. He is accompanied by the ex-Empress Alice Yturbide and her son Augustine, and Mr. Barron, a wealthy gentleman of Mexico, all of whom are soon to leave to New York, whence the two latter will set sail for England. Augustine, the son, ten years of age, is to be educated abroad. Mrs. Yturbide will take up her residence in Washington for the present.

Mr. Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") sailed again for Europe, Saturday. He only reached his home on Tuesday night, and had consequently but two whole days at home between two rough passages across the Atlantic. He goes back to London to give 'em some more lectures on "Our Fellow-savages of the Sandwich Islands."

A writer in the current *St. Paul's Magazine* offers the following bold challenge to the woman movement in an article on "Milton and Divorce:" "If a man really manages to get out of the Bible any doctrine about woman except that she is man's inferior, man's tempter, man's subordinate helper, under a special curse for the fault of Eve, and under a special ban—a ceremonial ban, too—then I say he is either dishonest or wanting in mental fibre."

Capacities of Cast-Iron.

A recent writer in a London journal asserts that cast-iron is unsuitable for use as a tie, because its strength is uncertain, and on account of its accommodating itself, less than malleable iron to any cross strain. Malleable iron bars of considerable twist, without any great diminution of its direct strength, while any twist brought on a bar of cast-iron, with a direct strain, is almost sure to result in fracture, long before the whole of its direct strength is brought into action.

As regards the use of cast iron to resist direct strain, there are some peculiarities which have an important bearing on its application to certain purposes. In this connection may be influenced the manufacture of hydrostatic presses and water pipes, where it is noteworthy that, although the strength of a boiler exposed to an internal pressure might be supposed to be in exact proportion to its thickness, yet, practically, this is not the case, and the thickness has to be increased in a greater proportion than the strain. Cast iron may also be considered to have its elasticity destroyed with about one-third the weight that will produce fracture; and, therefore, it ought not to be loaded, in permanent constructions, to more than this amount.

EXPENSIVE creatures, these women. A table recently compiled from returns made by our consuls in France show that during the year 1872, we imported $38,650,877 worth of goods from Paris, and from other points in France $30,884,120, making a total of $69,564,997. The principal articles of expense in the list of French imports are buttons and trimmings, fancy goods, flowers and feathers, furnishing goods, kid gloves, jewelry and precious stones, hats and hatters' goods, laces, leather, merinos, lombazines and crapes, miscellaneous dry goods, shawls, silks, toilet articles and perfumery, silk ribbons and velvets.

A marvelous escape from drowning occurred on the lakes, in a storm the other day. The sea made a clean sweep over the vessel, and one huge wave swept the mate and one seaman overboard. As the wave ran up and "combed," the tide of water bore the men back to the rail, and they were hauled in without a bruise.

It is authoritatively denied that the interior of Santo Domingo is in armed revolution, and swooping down on Samana bay. On the contrary, the only disturbance has risen from a band of robber-invaders from Hayti who were all killed in the first fight or driven back into that country.

Help the Torpid Organs.

When the body is in a state of health, the food taken into the stomach acts on the bowels as a stimulant, causing in them that worm-like motion by which their contents are expelled. The liver being in a natural condition, the flow of bile (which is a mild cathartic) into the intestines is ample and regular, and hence the discharges are easy and sufficiently frequent. The reverse of all this constitutes costiveness, and the only true method of cure is to restore the functional activity of the two important organs which use the bowels as a sewer for the egress of waste matter. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can be confidentially recommended as the most effective of all medicines. It is not too much to say that chronic constipation would be unknown if the Bitters were in universal use as a remedy in the earlier stages of the complaint. At this period of the year, when dyspepsia with all its hundred disorders are so apt to be engendered and aggravated by the dampness of the atmosphere, this unequaled stimulant, tonic and alterative should be taken daily.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,351 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., commuted from the 1st and 15th of each month. And by a willingness to conform to the requirements of the Savings Bank Laws, &c., furnished by

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Vice President.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
S. Hindley, J. R. Graham, A. R. Bell, W. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Finkenbine, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Sumerl, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

No. 110 Market St

The attention of Wholesale Buyers is respectfully invited to our

Stock of Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Fancy Goods and Trimmings,

All of which we offer at Eastern Prices.

C. Yeager & Co.

JAMES GALLAGHER,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Has just received a large and well selected Stock of

FALL and WINTER CLOTHS

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,

Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. C. A. MUHLANDING, who has been connected with this house for many years.

NOTICE.

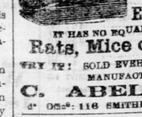
DR. L. J. KAHN

Requests all patients to address to his permanent office, 29 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,

Where he may be consulted either personally or by correspondence on all cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood through early indiscretion, and Venereal Diseases.

JUST PUBLISHED—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, a Series of Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn at his Grand Anatomical Museum, 618S Broadway. Mailed, post paid, free for 25 cents. Address DR. KAHN,
29 Fifth avenue, New York.

WHO KILLED THEM?



ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
d* Office: 116 SMITHFIELD St., Pittsburgh.

Get the Best

HOWE STANDARD

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired.
W. A. McCLURG, 63 Wood st.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

AT

McKEE'S.

New additions have been made during the week and were bought at less than half their value, and will be made correspondingly low.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
IN
DRESS GOODS.

Great Bargains in Waterproofs

SHAWLS and CLOAKS

At Less than Manufacturers' Prices.

Black Silks and Alpacas!

At Present Gold Prices.

The Entire Stock is now offered at Prices suited to the times.

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street.

GREAT SALE

OF

Black Alpacas!

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Prices to Suit the Times.

The Best Bargain of the Season.

Having purchased the entire Importation of one of the best makes of Black Alpacas in the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing Bargains:

BEST MOHAIR ALPACAS

The	50c quality	- at 35c.
The	65c quality	- at 50c.
The	75c quality	- at 60c.
The	87c quality	- at 65c.
The	$1 00 quality	- at 75c.

This is a two-fold reduction. We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will Sell as Good an Alpaca for 35c as can be bought elsewhere for 50c; as good an Alpaca for 50c as can be bought elsewhere for 65c; and so on through the list.

We have nearly 50,000 Yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St, Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE NEW IMPROVED

Remington Sewing Machine

AWARDED

The "Medal for Progress,"

AT VIENNA, 1873,

The HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" Awarded a the Exposition.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1. A *New Invention*, THOROUGHLY TESTED, and secured by Letters Patent.
2. Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods*.
3. RUNS LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best* combination of qualities.
4. DURABLE—*Runs for years* without Repairs.
5. Fully *Meets all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.
6. Is *Not Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing the thread through holes.
7. DESIGN *Simple, Elegant, Elegant*. Forming the stitch without the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *automatic tension*, which *insures uniform length of stitch at any speed*. Has our new *Thread Cleaning*, which saves easy movement of needle bar and *prevents injury to thread*.
8. CONSTRUCTION most carefully and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.

Address
CARSON BROS.,
49 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
FOR AGENCIES. THS

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!

Broadway and Trade Styles.

Fur, Cassimere and Wool

HATS.

SILK, CLOTH AND FUR

CAPS.

Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, June, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT R. RIGAR, of the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

WM. HENRY, Assignee,
June 20, 1873. Fallston, Beaver county.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

Cheney Bros.'

BEST AMERICAN

Black Silks!

$1 60 per Yard.

DRESS GOODS,

British, French and American.

Extraordinary Bargains

Prices, 12 1-2c and Up.

BLANKETS,

From the Great New York Sales. Prices way down. Also, COVERLETS, COMFORTABLES and QUILTS.

Suits for $3 00.

All Wool FELT SUITS one-half their value.

Plaids, Plaids.

A Magnificent Stock. Real Bargains.

Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,

Of all kinds, at Prices adapted to the times.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

FALL SEASON,

1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

CARPETS.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.

To Cash Buyers of

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL

Bargains

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.

CARPETS!

The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.

A CHOICE LINE OF

DRUGGETS,

By the Piece or in Patterns.

A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.

Boyard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, P

Mosquito Bars,

LACE CURTAINS,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,

METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.

Upholstering of all Kinds.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE

LITTLE DETECTIVE!

A useful article for seeing what is going on without looking directly at it.

POLICEMEN

Use them thus: They stand around the corner close to the building, and direct their attention up the street through the Little Detective. From a chamber window they can

OBSERVE WHAT IS GOING ON

In the houses opposite. For observing the movements in Street Cars, Churches, Theaters, &c.,

Of any person or persons you may wish to. Merchants can see their clerks' movements in any part of the store.

FOR SALE AT

Arizona Diamond Store

PITTSBURGH.

d*

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

Prices to Suit the Times.

Hats,
Bonnets,
Flowers,
Plumes,
Pompons,
Tips,
Ties,
Ruching,
Belts,
Buckles,
Fringes,
Gimps,
Ornaments,
Embroideries,
Underwear,
Combs,
Baskets,
Toys,
Brushes,
Buck Gauntlets, *Jewelry,*
Cloth Gauntlets,
Mittens,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Yarns,
Mixed Yarns,
Zephyrs,
Corsets,
Bustles,
Hair Goods,

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
Over Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 10, 1873.

The week opens with little encouragement to the money market here in Pittsburgh. The demand for funds continues impossible, to increase on the street, and the most unexceptionable paper is still offering at outrageous rates. In collateral loans there is but little doing; indeed, this remark may be taken as applying to loans of every description. The settled condition of the market can be briefly traced to a number of unfavorable rumors, which have been circulating in the mouths of the gossips, concerning the solvency of some of our banking concerns, which rumors, upon investigation, have uniformly proven to have been without foundation, perhaps "conceived in malice and brought forth in spite."

In order to answer numerous inquiries which reach our ears relative to the recently declared dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad, we would state that the dividend is payable in the scrip of the company on and after December 6th, said scrip being redeemable in March, 1875, or within six months, at the option of the company, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

In the East, last Friday, from the remarks by the press, appears to have been as blue a day with us, and the recession in prices which the market suffered in consequence of the bible news has not yet been overcome.

—Referring to the advance of the Bank of England rate, an eastern paper publishes the following statistics:

"At a special meeting of the Bank of England managers to-day, the minimum discount rate was advanced to 9 per cent., it having yesterday been 8 per cent. Since Sir Robert Peel's famous bank act of 1844, the rate has been higher but once, and on each occasion the Bank Act was suspended. The Act of 1844 went into operation September 3d of that year. The system of announcing a minimum discount rate, however, did not begin until March, 1858, when, if we remember correctly, the rate was 9½ per cent. The first time the Bank rate went over 9 per cent. was in 1857, when it was put to 10 per cent., November 8, and remained so until December 24, when it was reduced to 8 per cent. The only Act of '44 was suspended in that year, November 12. The second and only other time the rate ever went above 9 per cent. was during the current, Gurney & Co. panic in 1866, when also the English joint Stock Bank failed. On May 10th of that year the rate was put to 10 per cent., and so continued until August 22. On May 11th the Bank Act was suspended."

We can see in the future, near or more remote, a brighter prospect for the banks than as been the case. Country correspondents will hereafter in all probability cease to ask or expect interest on their daily balances, and when the entire volume of business will become conducted on a lower and hence a safer level. Our halcyon days are yet to come; pray Heaven they come speedily!

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 10, 1873.

There is no improvement to-day in business. This morning trade was dull and draggy, but towards noon it picked up somewhat, and during the afternoon it slackened up again. The tightness of money is severely felt by all our merchants, and it is with the utmost difficulty that they can make collections. There is a very good demand for the leading articles of trade, but dealers are not disposed to accommodate buyers unless they pay cash for what they need. We have but few articles to note any changes in and below will be found both the wholesale and retail prices for the various articles enumerated:

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce: Apples, bbls....155; Bacon, pcs....2,000; Potatoes, bush....3,761; Cheese, pcs....641; Bacon, tcs....16; Flour, bbls....1,516; Oranges, boxes....; We quote—X, $2@2 50; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale $11@ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 galls, $22 75@24; barrels, 50 gallons, $42 50@45; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness' and Youngers' stout, $2 25@2 50; Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ⅌ doz; Caswells, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 per doz.

ASHES—Business is reported light with the supply in excess of the demand. We quote: Soda ash, 4½@5c; second sort, 3½@4c; refined, 5½@6c; nitrate, 4½@5c; arsenic, 8c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 10c; black lead, 4½@5c.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply is large with the demand light, and sales at 9@10c ⅌ gallon.

BRANS—The offerings are large. There is not much inquiry except for the best article. We can quote navy at $2 15@2 20 ⅌ bushel and mediums $2 00@2 75 ⅌ bushel, according to quality and purchasers.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There is a good trade to regent, and prices remain unchanged as follows: ¼ ⅌ cans $1 60 ⅌ doz; ½ ⅌ cans $3; 1 ⅌ cans $5 50; 5 ⅌ cans, 5 gallon; white wine, 35c ⅌ gallon; charge for packages.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—The market rules firm, with no change to note in prices. The only regretable that is attracting any attention is the potatoe. There is but a small stock of peach blows in this market, and the demand is far in excess of the supply. There is nothing new in anything else, and we refer our readers to the following list for the ruling quotations:

Potatoes (Irish) per bbl	$ 3 00@3 50	Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot	90@ 95
Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot	90@1 00	Potatoes (peachblows) ⅌ bush, by car lot	90@1 00
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	2 50@3 00	Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	5 00@5 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	5 00@5 50	Apples, choice, per bbl	2 00@3 50
Apples, choice, per bbl	2 00@3 50	Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 50@2 00
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 50@2 00	Grapes, per ⅌	10@ 15
Grapes, per ⅌	10@ 15	Pears (Bartlett), per box	2 00@2 50
Pears (Bartlett), per box	2 00@2 50	Pears (California), per box	3 00@3 25
Pears (California), per box	3 00@3 25	Peas, green	1 00@2 00
Peas, green	1 00@2 00	Onions, silver skins, per bbl	4 25@4 50
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	4 25@4 50	Onions, red, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Onions, red, per bbl	3 50@4 00	Onions, white per bbl	3 50@4 00
Onions, white, per bbl	3 50@4 00	Cranberries, Alexander cultivated, per bbl	4 00
Cranberries, Alexander cultivated, per bbl	15 00	Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	15 00@16 00
Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	15 00@16 00	Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00@12 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00@12 00	Quinces, per bbl	4 00
Quinces, per bbl	4 00	Quinces, per box	7 00@8 00

WHISKY—The market here is quiet and much easier, and we can quote according to quantity and purchasers at 92@94c per gallon: Cologne spirits 91c ⅌ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; two hoop tubs, $6 50@7; three hoop do, $7 50@8; No 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, 1XL, $1 50@3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 11, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was very dull, with a further decline in prices, which are weak and very unsatisfactory at all points. We have seldom, if ever, noticed the same dissinclination to operate. Prices in the oil regions were still going down, below will be found all the information we could ascertain:

CRUDE.

Market very dull. There being no fixed value for the raw material, it was freely offered at 3c per gallon. The following sales will speak for themselves:

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls, Union pipe.....97¼
1,000 bbls, Fairview.....85

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have to report a continued dull market, with a further decline in prices, with offers to sell at 19¾@20c. Philadelphia dull; spot 14¾; December 14¾; New York spot held at 15c. Sales: 5,000 barrels December 14c, the lowest price yet.

OIL BARRELS.

Market dull; prices nominal; city $2; country $1 95.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 10.—*The Herald* says: The markets on Saturday were dull for the leading articles of trade, but dealers are not disposed to accommodate buyers unless they pay cash for what they need. We have but few articles to note any changes in and below will be found both the wholesale and retail prices for the various articles enumerated:

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce: Apples, bbls....155; Bacon, pcs....2,000; Potatoes, bush....3,761; Cheese, pcs....641; Bacon, tcs....16; Flour, bbls....1,516; Oranges, boxes....; We quote—X, $2@2 50; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale $11@ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 galls, $22 75@24; barrels, 50 gallons, $42 50@45; hhds, 68 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness' and Youngers' stout, $2 25@2 50; Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ⅌ doz; Caswells, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 per doz.

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APPLE BUTTER—The supply is large with the demand light, and sales at 9@10c ⅌ gallon.

BRANS—The offerings are large. There is not much inquiry except for the best article. We can quote navy at $2 15@2 20 ⅌ bushel and mediums $2 00@2 75 ⅌ bushel, according to quality and purchasers.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—There is a good trade to regent, and prices remain unchanged as follows: ¼ ⅌ cans $1 60 ⅌ doz; ½ ⅌ cans $3; 1 ⅌ cans $5 50; 5 ⅌ cans, 5 gallon; white wine, 35c ⅌ gallon; charge for packages.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—The market rules firm, with no change to note in prices. The only regretable that is attracting any attention is the potatoe. There is but a small stock of peach blows in this market, and the demand is far in excess of the supply. There is nothing new in anything else, and we refer our readers to the following list for the ruling quotations:

Potatoes (Irish) per bbl	$ 3 00@3 50	Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot	90@ 95
Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot	90@1 00	Potatoes (peachblows) ⅌ bush, by car lot	90@1 00
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	2 50@3 00	Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	5 00@5 50
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	5 00@5 50	Apples, choice, per bbl	2 00@3 50
Apples, choice, per bbl	2 00@3 50	Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 50@2 00
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	1 50@2 00	Grapes, per ⅌	10@ 15
Grapes, per ⅌	10@ 15	Pears (Bartlett), per box	2 00@2 50
Pears (Bartlett), per box	2 00@2 50	Pears (California), per box	3 00@3 25
Pears (California), per box	3 00@3 25	Peas, green	1 00@2 00
Peas, green	1 00@2 00	Onions, silver skins, per bbl	4 25@4 50
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	4 25@4 50	Onions, red, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Onions, red, per bbl	3 50@4 00	Onions, white per bbl	3 50@4 00
Onions, white, per bbl	3 50@4 00	Cranberries, Alexander cultivated, per bbl	4 00
Cranberries, Alexander cultivated, per bbl	15 00	Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	15 00@16 00
Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	15 00@16 00	Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00@12 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00@12 00	Quinces, per bbl	4 00
Quinces, per bbl	4 00	Quinces, per box	7 00@8 00

WHISKY—The market here is quiet and much easier, and we can quote according to quantity and purchasers at 92@94c per gallon: Cologne spirits 91c ⅌ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; two hoop tubs, $6 50@7; three hoop do, $7 50@8; No 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, 1XL, $1 50@3 00.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 10, 1873.

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A	11c	4-4 Nonatosk	11 c
No 1	11½c	4 4 Juniatta B, fine	10 c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	10½c		

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	35 c	Penn Mill, 2½ bush	42 c
Penn Mill, 3 bush	50 c		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carpet Chain, fine	3 c	Colored carpet chain fine	4 c
Cotton Batting	16 c	Cotton Twine	33 c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 10, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady; No 1 spring $4 65@4 90.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, weak and lower; No 1 spring 98@99c; No 2 do sold up to 95c cash and closed nominal at 93c; seller December sold at 94¾c and closed nominal at 92¾c; No 3, 86@87c; rejected 79@80c. Corn dull and prices unsettled and lower, but steadier; No 2 mixed 34½c cash; 35¾c seller December; 36¾@36¾c seller January. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 mixed 30c cash; 30½c seller December. Rye quiet but unchanged; No 2, 59@60c. Oats dull and nominal; fall No 2, $1 23; No 3, 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and a shade lower. Mess pork $11 cash; held at $11 25 January. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at 6½c cash; 6¾c seller December, 6¾c seller January. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; sales short rib middles, seller November, 5½c.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 87c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo 6c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Cotton weak at 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at 99@1 02. Wheat steady with a scarcity of freight room; No 1 spring, $1 06@1 08; No 1 Minnesota, $1 08; No 1 Duluth spring, $1 08¾. Rye quiet at 94c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn a shade firmer; yellow western, 60@61c; white western, 60c. Oats opened a shade firmer and closed quiet at 39½@40c. Mixed western, 38@39c; white western 40½c. Eggs firm at 28c. Hay, hops and grocer es dull and unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio 19¾a 22¾c. Petroleum dull; crude 9½c; refined 24½c. Turpentine dull at 39@39½c. Pork steady at $15. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firmer; steam 7 12-16a7¾c. Butter dull at 22@28c. Cheese dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—Cotton firmer at 13½c. Flour quiet at $6 25@6 75. Wheat quiet at $1 20a $1 30. Corn firm at 45c. Rye quiet at 70c. Oats quiet at 32@36c. Barley dull but unchanged. Groceries quiet. Pork steady at $14 25@14 50. Lard firmer at 6¾c. Butter and Cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Bulk meats—Job ng at 5½@6c, from light. Bacon quiet; steam at 6¾@6¾c; sides 6¾@7c. Hams quiet; sugar cured 11¾@12c; clear ribs and clear sides 6¾@7c. Green Meats—Sales of shoulders on spot at 5¾c; rough sides 4¾c; hams 7¾@7¾c. Hogs firm; all sold at $3 70@3 80. Whisky firm at 86c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—Flour dull and heavy; western superfine $3 25@5 00; do extra $5 25@6 70; do family $6 70@7 75. Wheat more active; amber $1 02@1 04; good to prime red $1 00@1 02; choice white $1 02@1 05; other grades unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed western 43@44c; white 50c. Rye firmer and in fair demand at 80@90c. Provisions very quiet with declining tendency; meats pork $15 75@16; bulk shoulders 5¾@5¾c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; bacon shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib 7¾@7¾c; sugar cured hams 11¾@12c; lard 7¾@7¾c. Western butter active with receipts light; good to choice roll 30@34c; fair to prime 25@28c. Coffee dull; fair to prime Rio 20@22c. Whisky dull at 91@91½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 10.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; amber Michigan, cash, $1 33; seller December $1 34; seller January $1 36; No 2 canal red, cash, $1 28; seller December $1 30. Corn a shade better; high mixed, cash, 42c; seller January 44½c; low mixed, cash, 42c; new do 40½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 34c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 13½c. Flour, wheat, oats and rye nothing doing and unchanged. Corn quiet at 60@62c. Barley firm at $2 50@3 00. Provisions quiet; pork $13 50@14 00; lard $8 50@9 00. Bacon—Shoulders 5c; clear rib 6¾@6¾c; clear 6¾@7c. Lard 7¾a 8c; kegs 8¾c. Whisky firm at 88c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 10.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 12c; receipts for the past day 3,450 bales; shipments the last twenty-four hours 2,300 bales; stock 16,490 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm at 61c. Oats dull and lower at 47½@50c. Hay dull at $24@26. Bran dull. Pork and lard dull and prices are nominal.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 10.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm at 13½@14¼c. Flour firm at $6 25@7 50. Wheat quiet at $1 30@1 35. Corn—Market bare. Oats 52c. Lard 8c. Bacon shoulders 6¾; clear rib 7½c; clear 7¾c. Sugar cured hams 11¾@ Pennts 6c. Whisky firm at 95c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold 107⅜@107⅝.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1873—5 P. M.

MONEY

easy during the greater part of the day at 7 per cent. and finally loaned down to 3@4 per cent. To-day is the first for two months that it has been difficult to employ money on satisfactory collaterals. The associated banks gained $750,000 legal tenders to-day.

STERLING.

dull at 10⅝ for 60 days and 10⅞@10⅝ for sight. Customs receipts $208,000.

GOLD

quiet at 7 from 107⅜ to 107¾ with the bulk of the business at 107⅝@107¾. Loans were at 5, 7, 1-32 7 per cent. gold. The final rate was 6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $128,000. Clearings $25,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

firm in late dealings, without important change in prices.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	5-20's, '67	111¾
6-20's, '62	106	5-20's, '65	111
5-20's, '64	107¾	New 5's	111¾
5-20's, '65	107¾	10-40's	104⅝
5-20's, '65, new	110⅛	Currency 6's	109

STATE BONDS

dull but firm.

Missouri	85¾	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, old	63¾	North Carolina, old	32
Tennessee, new	62	North Carolina, new	31¼
Virginia, new	63		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks dull and changes slight, except in a few instances; market opened firm and advanced ¼ to 1 per cent. Toward midday a reaction took place, but later there was a recovery. After second call the market declined, but at the close was firmer again. Rock Island selling at 88¾ against 88 at the opening. Erie started at 38¼@39¾ against 37¾ at the close on Saturday, and afterwards fell off to 38¾. Other changes are slight. There was a pretty well founded report to-day that the cashier of a small uptown bank was a defaulter to the amount of $35,000. The bank does not belong to the Clearing House Association, and no one will be responsible for the defalcation outside the stockholders. The sales between 12 and 2 o'clock aggregated 50,000 shares, of which 8,300 were Western Union, 2,400 Illinois Pacific, 500 Wabash, 300 Panama, 1,600 Pacific Mail, 1,500 Ohio, 9,300 Central, 500 St. Paul, 4,700 Lake Shore, 3,500 Erie, 500 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 800 Rock Island, 900 North Western preferred and 200 Adams Express.

Bankers' Bills	106	St. Paul	22¾
Canton	36	Do preferred	45
W. U. Tel. Co	48¾	Wabash	36¾
Quicksilver	15	Do preferred	65
Adams Express	69	Fort Wayne	91
Wells, Fargo & Co	60	Terre Haute	5
American Express	48¾	Do preferred	20
U. S. Express	48	Chicago & Alton	85
Pacific Mail	28¾	Do preferred	88
N. L. Central	38¾	Ohio & Mississippi	12¾
Erie	38¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	65¾
Erie preferred	57	Burlington & Quincy	108
Harlem	102½	Lake Shore	62¾
Harlem preferred	100	Panama	117¾
Michigan Central	68	Illinois Central	93
P. Ft. W. & C	72	Union Pacific	16¾
Northwestern	35¾	Central Pacific	90¾
Do preferred	64¾	Union	69¾
Rock Island	88	Hartford & Erie	15
New Jersey Central	85	Delaware & Lack	87¾

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Business very quiet with commission houses. The jobbing trade was dull to-day, but many buyers are arriving from the interior to attend the closing out sales of two of the largest jobbing houses in the trade, which commence to-morrow. Cotton goods are unchanged in first hands. Worsted dress goods and printed reps are in fair demand. Prints unchanged. Woolen flannels and blankets in moderate request. Large sales of dry goods will be made during the next few days at greatly reduced prices from current rates on thirty days' time, and a further reduction will be effected in the terms the extensive house of Peake, Opdyke & Co. announce that they will dispose of their entire stock. This announcement, it is believed, will bring plenty of western dealers here within the next fortnight.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Flour dull; spring wheat extra family $7 00@8 00; winter do $7 25@8 00. Wheat dull and prices are nominal; red, $1 45@1 50; amber, $1 50@1 55. Rye quiet at 90c. Corn dull; No 1 yellow 61½c; mixed 59½c. Oats quiet and prices unsettled and lower, but steadier; No 2 mixed 34½c cash; 35¾c seller December; 36¾@36¾c seller January. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 white 39½c seller December. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1, 92@93c. Oats dull and nominal; fall No 2, $1 23; No 3, 80@85c.

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BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,
No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
DIRECTORS.
Joseph Hastings, John Kelly, Peter O'Neil, George Wilson, James McLain, H. Darlington, Matthew Mawhinney, John Kaiser.
JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 85 Bank Block, Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS:
THOMAS FAWCETT, D. W. C. CARROLL, JAMES H. HOPKINS, JULIUS ADLER, JAMES BOWN, J. H. WALTER, MADISON BAILEY, J. F. DENNISTON, GEORGE BINGHAM, ABRAM HAYES, PAUL H. HAGE, JAMES IRWIN.
THOMAS FAWCETT, President.
MADISON BAILEY, Vice President.
J. W. HARVEY, Cashier.
M. HUNNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

Allegheny Savings Bank,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
J. L. GRAHAM.....President.
JOHN W. RIDDLE.....Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
James L. Graham, Asa Moore, John Davidson, David Do Haven, Andrew Ankiey, S. H. Goyer, James McIntyre.
Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted at current rates of exchange. Interest allowed on time deposits. TTha

PENN BANK,
118 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
Capital - $250,000.
Bank of Discount, Deposit and Savings.
Deposits received of $1 00 and upward.
Six per Cent. paid on Time Deposits.
Special attention given to collections and correspondence.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
FRANK RAHM, D. W. C. CARROLL, } Vice Presidents.
JACOB H. WALTER, Treasurer.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary.
W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS—James H. Hopkins, D. W. C. Carroll, Frank Rahm, Jacob H. Walter, T. Brent Swearingen, Wm. Thaw, Jr., Wm. Phillips, Jr., Jas. Laughlin, Jr., Wm. Thaw, Wm. N. Riddle.

FINANCIAL.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note
BROKER,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will Continue the Business of Buying and Selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
And All Marketable Securities.
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
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MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON
COMMERCIAL PAPER
AND OTHER GOOD SECURITIES,
Are Requested to Call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.
TTHS

RIVER PACKETS.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.
For all Points on the Monongahela River.
THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT PASSENGER STEAMER
WEST VIRGINIA,
PETER DONALDSON.....Commander.
Leaves Brady's Bend EVERY MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 A. M. for Morgantown and intermediate landings. Returning will leave Morgantown EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
A. S. FRY, Agent.

FROM BELLAIR.
For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati,
EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M. on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.
THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAN.....Commander.
Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.
For Marietta and Zanesville.
EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.
THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON.....Captain
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PORTSMOUTH.
For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton and Portsmouth.
EVERY FRIDAY—2 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER
STEAMER
GRANITE STATE,
W. H. KERR.....Commander.
W. J. C. ANDERSON.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
Also taking Freight and Passengers for all way points, and taking receipting Freight and Passengers for the Lower Ohio, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, &c.
WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER—AT 4 P. M.
THE STEAMER
JUNIATA,
O. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply to
FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.
For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
LEAVES SATURDAY, THE 15TH INST.
THE STEAMER
Comet and Barges,
J. M. HARE.....Master.
Will give Through Bills Lading to Memphis, New Orleans, Chickville, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo.; Council Bluffs, Ottumwa, Sioux City, Iowa; Atchison, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Kansas; Denver, Col.
For Freight apply on Board, or to
GHEIST & MACKEY, Agents,
Corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ORLEANS.
For Memphis, Vicksburgh and New Orleans Direct.
MONDAY, December 1st—at 5 P. M.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT "A No. 1" Freight Steamer
PARAGON,
JOHN J. DARRAGH.....Master.
JAS. REES, JR.....Clerk.
Will leave as announced above.
For further information apply on board or to
GHEIST & MACKAY, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

WHEAT AND BARLEY—
No. 1 Spring Wheat and Barley,
In Elevator and to arrive, for sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
REFINERS OF
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
AND DEALERS IN
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,
Successors to Waring & King.
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
37 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD
Bank and Building
ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 Smithfield St.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....500,000.
DEPOSITORS SECURED
BY ACT OF THE
Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.
Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.
Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9. Directors meet daily at 12 M.
OFFICERS OF BANK.
President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F SLAGLE.
DIRECTORS.
EDWARD HOUSE, THOMAS STEEL, WM. PHILLIPS, ROBERT W. MACKEY, JARED M. BROSS, R. S. BOGGS, JOHN PAUL.
Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES P. SPEER.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW.
TTha

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOODSTREET,
(CORNER SECOND).
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited.
We promise careful attention to all Business entrusted to us.
A. BEADLEY.....President
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK,
206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Assets January 1, 1873, - $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.
Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.
Directors.
A. Wiese, Leonhard Weiler, Sen., Jacob Epple, Joseph Lautner, George Aber, Hugh McNeil, Michael Mayer, C. W. Anschutz.
Theo. F. Schmidt, Cashier.
A. WIESE, President.

CITY MATTERS.

Larceny of Express Goods.

On Saturday evening last a package of druggist's goods, addressed to Messrs. Benford & Kimmel, was stolen from the depot of the Adams Express Company, on Grant street. Mr. J. R. Snively, for the company, made information before the Mayor, charging the larceny upon Tony Wirtz. Officer Cronin arrested the accused and the package was found in his possession. A hearing was had in the case yesterday, and in default of $1,000 bail the accused was held for trial.

New Masonic Lodge.

In Allegheny, on Monday, Dr. A. M. Pollock, D. D. G. M., of the Grand Lodge of A. Y. M., assisted by James Herdman, Thomas Davage, James Shidle and others, constituted Ionic Lodge, No. 525, at Masonic Hall, on Diamond street, where the new lodge will be located. The officers installed are Edward P. Kerr, W. M.; J. T. McIntosh, S. W.; J. Lowry, J. W.; S. B. McKown, Secretary; W. W. Ackley, Treasurer. The regalia were beautiful, and the jewels of solid coin silver. After the ceremony, the W. M., E. P. Kerr, invited the visiting members to a superb lunch, in the banqueting room of the hall, gotten up in Simpson's best style. The new lodge, which starts under favorable auspices, will meet on the second Wednesday of each month.

Street Railway Mismanagement.

It is time something were being done to compel our street railways to adopt such measures as will serve to prevent collisions, and other accidents, which have become quite too common of late. Yesterday Mayor Blackmore laid before Councils a communication, suggesting that the proper committee be instructed to prepare an ordinance requiring the Directors of the Central road to extend the double track from Tunnel to High street, and also to see that each car is provided with necessary appliances to stop it, such as sand, bundles of straw or other appliances. He also suggests that the various lines using Fourth avenue be required to take the same precautions, and that the Directors of the Birmingham Railway be required to compel their conductors in passing the Fourth avenue crossing to precede their cars, so as to ascertain whether the way is clear, and whether there is any danger of a collision with descending vehicles. These are sensible suggestions, and it is to be hoped that Councils will give them force and effect.

THE COUNTY OFFICES.

Returns Under the Fee Bill.

Comtroller Warner has prepared the following balance sheet, made up from the returns of county officers for the month of October.

	Revenues.	Expenses.	Gains.	Losses
Register	$ 886 00	$ 769 00	$ 117 00	....
Clerk of Courts	630 46	475 00	155 46	....
Prothonotary	2,260 20	1,718 15	564 95	....
Sheriff	1,560 00	1,677 67	....	$17 49
Clerk Or. Court	200 40	200 40	....	....
Recorder	2,922 70	2,103 70	739 42	....
Coroner	165 85	164 66	....	81
Dist. Attorney	280 50	333 33	....	52 83
Total			$1,811 17	$71 03
Aggregate gain to county				$1,740 14

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. John McCullough made his first appearance here as Othello last evening. The audience was large and noticeably attentive. From first to last the interest was well sustained, and we may say the performance was successful. Mr. McCullough's Othello was as a whole very satisfactory. He gave abundant proof of careful study of the play and a thorough appreciation of its spirit. By tone, look and gesture he illustrated the entire meaning of the text. In a word, he *acted* the part to perfection. If we may suppose the original Moor to have been of husky voice, speaking sometimes with indistinctness, and rather painfully in effort, then Mr. McCullough, as Othello, is perfection throughout. It was alone the peculiarities last mentioned which marred the performance of last evening. Usually always spoken with a voice loud enough for the most impassioned passages; and the voice was of such huskiness as to suggest the thought that it had been long in the strain. If Mr. McCullough would modulate his voice more skillfully and husband it more carefully, the effect upon his hearers would be nothing less than delightful.

Enough is already known of this celebrated actor to insure his success for the rest of the week. His houses will be large, intelligent and appreciative, and the reputation he brought to Pittsburgh will in no wise be tarnished.

The support was, in the main, good. The Iago of Mr. Gotthold was one of that gentleman's best efforts. We are always proud of domestic talent, and seldom more so than last night.

This evening and Wednesday evening "The Gladiator" will be presented, with Mr. McCullough as Spartacus. This should be one of Mr. McCullough's best characters, and we anticipate a rare treat in his assumption of it.

Theodore Thomas at Library Hall.

Notwithstanding the stringency of the times, Library Hall was literally filled last evening with a glittering and brilliant audience, attracted by the unrivaled organization of the famous impressario who has done so much for the elevation of the standard of musical taste and culture in this country. We have not space to follow in detail the programme of the evening further than to say that this included selections from the world's most immortal composers—Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Hesse, Gonoud, Strasse, Wagner, and others—all of which were rendered with an almost faultless movement, color and finish. The programme was broad enough to cater to all tastes, and everybody seemed not only satisfied, but delighted. The singing of Mr. Whitney constituted a new feature in the entertainment, and was greeted with enthusiastic and deserved applause. His voice is a baritone of uncommon richness, flexibility, compass and power. All the members of the orchestra seemed in admirable training, and, together with their gifted leader, further confirmed the high opinion which has already been formed concerning their merits as a musical organization. It is understood that this is the last season the Orchestra will travel as a musical organization in its present form; Mr. Thomes proposing to hereafter confine its work more especially to the city of New York, and, in pursuance of his plans, to give its labors a more comprehensive scope. To-night, therefore, is possibly the last time we may have the privilege of hearing this grand orchestra in Pittsburgh. The programme for this evening is fully equal to that of last night. Indeed, it will contain one novel and interesting feature which is not included in the printed programme. The "Racketen March," by Professor Jos. Eberl, of our city, which was played by Theo. Thomas twice in New York, will be given to-night, forming the first item on the programme, from which it is omitted because Mr. Thomas is to play it in New York for the whole tour, before the troupe started west. Everybody who believes in the ennobling and elevating character of the music of the great masters should attend to-night.

Academy of Music.

Sharpley, Sheridan & Mack, with their large organization of artists appeared before a very good audience at the Academy last evening. The performance they give is a remarkably varied one, and as good as it is unique. Sharpley's humor is as unctuous as in the olden time. His "stump speech" is brimful of funny sayings about contemporaneous men and things. Sheridan and Mack are inimitable in their changes, songs and dances. Prof. Rafael Abecco plays the harp with much skill, and is a fair singer. Frankie Casey and Moore, the song and dance people, are very good in their line. Fred. and Annie McEvoy, clever dialect artists, gave two very laughable sketches. The troupe were cordially received, and many of their acts drew out encores. This evening the programme will be changed throughout.

Trimble's Varieties.

A house full of people were made merry at this theater last night, no matter how "blue" they may be on entering. The new people are all clever in their specialties, and won much applause, while the old favorites came in for a good share. The bill is an interesting one, and will draw another crowd to-night.

Masonic Hall.

Prof. Macallister appeared before a large audience at Masonic Hall, last night, and made admirers of those who were indifferent. His manipulations are certainly as expert as those of Heller and Blitz, and all his experiments new and novel. The Pandora mystery is a study, and never fails to mystify the most expert. The Professor remains but two nights more, and will distribute on each occasion one hundred presents.

William Davis, 409 Rebecca street, drew the walnut chamber set last evening. The principal gifts to-night will be a lady's fine gold watch and an elegant China tea-set of fifty-eight pieces.

Salvini.

Of this artist the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of the 8th inst. says: "Philadelphia has at last become aroused to an appreciation of the transcendent genius of Signor Tommaso Salvini, who, with his excellent company of Italian players, has been performing at the Academy of music during the last two weeks. Last evening, in spite of the pelting rain, there was a very large audience to witness his wonderful performance of 'Othello.' Another large assemblage was attracted this afternoon to see him in the modern play of 'Sullivan' the actor,' known to the English and American stage as 'David Garrick.' In these two plays, as well as in 'La Morte Civile' and 'Samson,' Signor Salvini has displayed such a variety of gifts, such a thorough command of the whole gamut of passion and feeling, as have never before been seen in any one actor that has visited this country. His splendid figure, his superb, sympathetic voice and his matchless grace add to the effects he produces. We believe that if he were to remain here longer, he would attract full houses for a long time. But he has engagements at the West and the South which compel him to leave, and we can only hope that he may be induced to give us another visit before his return to Europe, when we are quite sure his success will be immense.

The sale of season tickets begins at Hall's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street, at nine o'clock this morning.

Library Association Lectures.

On Thursday evening the third lecture of the association course will be delivered by Hon. Tom Fitch, of Nevada. Mr. Fitch has by this achieved so favorable a reputation as an orator that the announcement of his appearance will fill Library Hall. His subject is "The Coming Empire." The Great Western Band will entertain the audience from seven to eight o'clock, at which latter hour the lecture will begin. A few season tickets remain for sale at the Library.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Charges Against the City Engineer.

The Point Bridge Question--Street Improvements--A Bridge at Soho --Interesting Petitions.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon. In the Select Branch a lively and interesting discussion occurred on the charges against City Engineer Dempster. Mr. Kirk opened the subject and desired to compel the Engineer to "answer" the Survey Committee. Mr. Burgwin submitted a communication from Mr. Dempster asking a special committee of investigation. Mr. Kirk won his point. The Point bridge question was made the special order for the first meeting in December.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at the usual hour, and in the absence of the President, Dr. Gross, on motion of Mr. Riddell, Mr. Burgwin was called to chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

CITY ENGINEER DEMPSTER AND MR. KIRK.

Mr. Kirk arose to a question of privilege which being granted he stated that at the last regular meeting of the Survey Committee when the pay roll for the past month was presented for approval, he had asked whether or not all the men thereon had been in the separate employ of the city. Mr. Dempster, the city Engineer, came in and in an insulting manner declined to answer and denied the right of Mr. Kirk to ask the question. Mr. Kirk claimed that he had a right as a Councilman and member of the Survey Committee, and if the Engineer was not required to answer, the gentleman would go back to his constituents and let them send another representative. He demanded a respectful answer, but it had been refused.

AN ORDER ON MR. DEMPSTER.

The gentleman, in closing, presented the following:

Resolved, That Mr. Dempster, City Engineer, be and he is hereby ordered to appear before the Survey Committee and to answer the questions asked him at the last regular meeting thereof, viz: Whether he is or has been, during his term of office, engineering for any commission, or doing or managing any work for any other authority or persons than the city of Pittsburgh, and receiving fees, salary, or separate compensation therefor; and if so, whether the receipt from the same goes into the city treasury, and also answer any other reasonable questions relative to the same or the affairs of his office as may be asked him by any member of said committee.

The chair decided that the question of privilege did nont extend to the introduction of a paper, but a suspension of the rules would be necessary.

Mr. Thompson moved a suspension of the rules to allow the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Littell objected, claiming that the matter should come from the committee.

A *viva voce* vote was taken, but the chair was unable to decide, and a rising vote was called. Before the vote was counted, Mr. Kirk called the ayes and nays, which call was sustained. The call being made, resulted—ayes, 23; nays, 27. The motion was therefore lost. The vote is as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Foster, Galvin, Goldthorpe, Hains, Kline, Lally, Minnick, Murray, McCandless, McCarthy, McCurdy, McDonald, O'Neil, Pearson, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Schmit, Thompson, Watson, Zern—23.

Nays—Adams, Aiken, Atkinson, Brown R. B. Burgwin, Chalmer, Dannells, Dorrington, Elder, Froelich, Hays, Jones E. P., Laufman, Liddell, Lloyd, Littell, Marshall, Montooth, Morrow, McClurg, McKee, Phillips, Scully, Seely, Smith, Walters, Gross—27.

AN INVESTIGATION ASKED.

Mr. Burgwin yielded the chair to the President, and under the question of privilege offered to read a paper.

Objections were made by Mr. Kirk, Mr. McCandless and others until the substance was stated.

Mr. Burgwin then stated that it was a communication for City Engineer Dempster.

Messrs. Kirk, Murray, McCandless and others renewed objections.

Mr. Riddell made the point of order that the paper could not come in as a question of privilege.

The chair decided that it was a question of privilege asked by a member of Councils.

Mr. Burgwin then read the communication as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Whereas, A member of your body has publicly charged me with receiving salaries therefrom as an engineer or commissioner for the improvement of streets, I, therefore, request that a committee be appointed to investigate as to the truth or falsity of such charges, and report.

Mr. Burgwin moved that a special committee be appointed to investigate the charges.

Mr. McCarthy moved to amend that the paper be referred to the Survey Committee, and argued that it was due to that Committee, the offense having been given there and the action having arisen there. There the inquiry should be made.

Mr. Burgwin argued that the Engineer had the right to come and asked an investigation and that Mr. Dempster stood ready to answer all proper question from any Councilman, and that there is a way to ask questions which in itself is an insult and so this matter arose.

Mr. Kirk proposed to reply, but Mr. Hays objected.

Mr. Kirk claimed the right to be heard in answer.

Mr. Morrow thought that Council was going beyond the subject.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

Mr. Kirk, being allowed the privilege, stated that there had been no personal difficulty between himself and Mr. Dempster. That from his (Kirk's) attention to the conduct of the Engineer's office, that official undertook to interfere to the detriment of the speaker's ward. He, the speaker, had not made the charges against the Engineer. He had asked in a proper way certain questions, and the Engineer had insultingly refused to answer. Investigations had failed, and Councilman Mollhenry, and this matter would take perhaps three months to investigate, and require over one hundred witnesses. He had not time to devote to this, especially on account of the amount to subpoena. He simply desired the Engineer to answer the questions.

Dr. McCandless hoped that the matter would be sent to the Survey Committee, where it could be seasily settled. He seconded the amendment of Mr. McCarthy.

Mr. Burgwin argued that the committee had nothing before them on which to act.

Mr. Kirk said he made no charge of dishonesty against Mr. Dempster, but he did charge Mr. McDonald, in giving time, due the city, to outside work, and the speaker had asked to know whether or not the money due therefor was being paid into the city treasury as revenue from the City Engineer's office. He charged that the City Engineer was engineer for five or six commissions, and he receives or collects money therefor.

Mr. Burgwin.—He cannot pay money into the city treasury that he does not receive. He denies positively that he receives such money.

Mr. Riddell argued that any personal difficulty was in the way of investigation. It was simply whether Mr. Dempster or any city official is or is not bound to answer to committees or members of Councils, questions relative to his business.

Mr. Littell said that the Penn avenue act required Mr. Dempster to give grades and devote time to work done under that act.

Mr. McCarthy said that the friends of Mr. Dempster to-day showed the finest cut le fish argument he had heard for some time. They inadulged in personalities, by failing to answer, claimed that it was not Mr. Kirk and Mr. Dempster now demanding attention. It was the people of the Eighteenth ward demanding, through their representative, information of importance to the city from a city official. Any member of Councils representing, as each does, the citizens and taxpayers, has a right to ask and receive answers to any information from a city official.

Mr. Jones was in favor of a committee of investigation.

Mr. Burgwin said that a reference to the Survey Committee would stop investigation; that Mr. Dempster would most assuredly deny the charges and there would be an end of the matter.

Mr. McCarthy, to satisfy the previous speaker, moved as a substitute the adoption of Mr. Kirk's resolution.

Mr. Phillips said he had no doubt that Mr. Dempster had received money from commissions, but that the money had been used, not by Mr. Dempster, but in the work of improvement of the city's avenues.

MR. KIRK'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Mr. Pearson said that charges have been made against Mr. Dempster.

Mr. McCarthy (interrupting). I wish to call the attention of Councils to the question. It is, whether a member shall be respected by a city official.

Mr. Pearson—Well, send this to the Survey Committee and have the questions answered. It will not end there, I say. Why? Because the answer will be yes to the question whether or not Mr. D. received pay outside of his office emoluments. After this question is answered, then will come others as to the use and disposition of it. Investigating committees have proved futile, and there will be a long time lost in such work.

Mr. Kirk—Yes, and if he answers no, I will give three months for an investigation.

Mr. Rafferty demanded that Mr. Dempster should go before the Survey Committee and be made to answer under oath.

Mr. B. Brown thought that the Survey Committee was just the wrong place to send the matter, as they were in intimate relations to the City Engineer.

Mr. McCarthy called for the question on his motion to substitute Mr. Kirk's resolution. He moved a further amendment that the Mayor be requested to issue subpoenas for witnesses that may be wanted.

The motion of Mr. McCarthy prevailed.

The chair finding need of light,

Mr. McCandless moved that gas lights be placed upon the desk. Carried.

Mr. Rafferty moved that the building be moved to the hill, where daylight appeared. (Laughter.)

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

The regular order was now called.

Mr. McCandless, petition asking that the award for construction of sewer on Hazel street be withdrawn, and the work re-let. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. McDonald, remonstrance against the People's Passenger Railway Company. Received.

Mr. E. P. Jones, petition for change of grade on Wylie avenue and Somers street. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Pearson, an ordinance permitting the construction of a frame building by J. D. Stirn, in the Fifteenth ward. Passed finally.

Also, remonstrance against improvement of several streets under Penn avenue act. Received.

Mr. R. H. Smith, petition of Lewis Lisk for damages on account of grading of Thirty-eighth street. Referred.

Also, resolution instructing Board of Viewers to assess benefits and damages for grading of Thirty-eighth street. Passed.

Mr. Riddell, petition for privilege to erect frame building on Grant street in Seventeenth ward. Referred to Building Inspector.

Also, petition for assessment of damages on Fifth avenue. Received.

Mr. Kirk, resolution relative to the extension of Smithfield street. as follows:

Resolved, That the Survey Committee cause to be surveyed and plans prepared providing for the extension of Smithfield street to Exchange Alley, and to widening of Exchange and Spring Alleys so as to make a continuous avenue seventy feet wide from Smithfield to Thirty-third street, the increased width to be taken, (if practicable), from the South Side alone above Eleventh street, and Liberty avenue vacated and given in lieu thereof, and report necessary legislation to carry the same into effect.

Referred to the Survey Committee.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Mr. Kirk, a communication from the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company, through their President, relative to the alleged encroachment of the company on Second avenue. It states that the company is desirous of settling the existing difficulty without further litigation.

Mr. Chalmers moved that the communication be printed in the official papers without being read. Carried.

Mr. Kirk moved to refer the communication to a special committee of two from Select and three from the Common.

Mr. Burgwin objected, saying that it should go to the committee already in existence.

Dr. McCandless moved as an amendment that it be referred to the committee referred to.

Mr. Kirk moved to suspend the rules to allow discussion. Lost.

The motion of Dr. McCandless was then put and carried.

Mr. Thompson, petition of P. Fix for reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. R. R. Brown, a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner to have water pumped from cellars in the Twenty-fourth ward.

Mr. McCarthy asked whether the water got into the cellars from neglect of the city authorities. If so, he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Brown explained that recent filling and paving of a street there, prevents getting rid of the water until a sewer is laid.

Also, an ordinance granting C. F. Vallour right to erect a wooden building. Passed finally.

Also, ordinance, same privilege to Arthur Eisenour, Twenty-fifth ward. Passed finally.

Also, petition for change of grade on Twenty-seventh street, South Side. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of McCandless avenue, from Stanton avenue to Butler street.

This ordinance caused discussion between Messrs. McClune and Kirk, the former opposing and the latter favoring its passage.

Mr. Watson moved to lay over for the present.

Mr. Brown further presented petition of Jno. Beech for an abatement of tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, an ordinance authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Twenty-second, Twenty-second street, on the South Side. Laid over.

Mr. Atterbury. Resolution authorizing the issue of city bonds in lieu of over-due Birmingham bonds. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Goldthorpe, a petition for crossings in Carson street, in the Thirtieth ward. Referred.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

Mr. McKee offered a resolution making the Point bridge ordinance the special order of the day at the first meeting of Select Council in December, 1873. Agreed to.

Mr. McKee, a resolution instructing the location of Main street on the South Side. Referred.

Also requesting the construction of the South Side lockup's as soon as possible. Referred.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. Phillips, report from the Finance Committee recommending the paying of the claim of Adam Baker.

A resolution authorizing a warrant for $120 for grading and laying tax duplicate upon Adam Baker for improvement of Mulberry alley, accompanied the report, and was passed.

Mr. Riddell presented the report of the Superintendent of Markets for the month of September (already published). Received and filed.

Also, petition requesting free use of City Hall for Saml. Adams. Accepted and prayer granted.

Mr. Zern, report from Allegheny Wharf Committee (already published). Accepted.

Mr. D. Jones, report from Road Committee. Received.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Broadway street from Hiland to Negley's avenue. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for a three feet brick sewer on Fifth avenue from Dinwiddie street to Soho bridge. Laid over.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present. Council proceeded to business.

THE POINT BRIDGE PROJECT.

Mr. Finley rose to a privileged question, and offered the following:

WHEREAS, An ordinance authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river, from a point on the north junction of said river with the Allegheny river, to a point on the South Side of said river Monongahela, on the property of Mr. Minnick and others, was passed through this body with a haste that was incompatible with the importance thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That said ordinance be and the same is hereby recalled, in order that it may be more fully considered by this body.

Mr. Finley—I now wish to offer a few brief reasons why the ordinance is offered

Mr. Jones—I object.

Mr. Finley—Then I move the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Jones—I object.

The Chair—The objection will cause the paper to lay over until it can come up in regular order.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

Mr. Jones submitted a communication from Mr. Dempster, City Engineer, asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate certain charges against himself. Mollhenry, and this matter would take perhaps three months to investigate, and require over one hundred witnesses. He had not time to devote to this, especially on account to subpoena. Messrs. Jones, McConway, Semple, Fulton and Follansbee, on part of Common Council.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

A resolution for policemen on Stanton avenue was passed.

An ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the Nineteenth ward, from the school house to Alderman Mowry's office, was passed.

A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to ascertain whether a better mode cannot be had for enabling citizens to pay their assessments for taxes, and whether additional legislation is necessary, was passed.

An ordinance amending an ordinance for the construction of a sewer in the Twenty-first ward, was passed.

STREET BUSINESS.

Mr. Jones, of the Street Committee, presented a resolution to pay John Boyd $250, for damages for the loss of a horse by falling into an embankment on Fountain street. Passed.

Ordinances were reported and passed, as follows: Opening Forty-seventh street, from Center to Allegheny Valley Railroad; Main street, from Carson to Ohio river; Chestnut street, from Carson to Wood; Main street, from Center to Allegheny Valley Railroad; Monongahela bridge to city line. Also, the grading and paving of Clark, Colwell and Twenty-first streets. Also, for the construction of steps from Eighth street to Brownsville avenue, South Side.

SURVEY REPORT.

Mr. Fleming, of the Survey Committee, presented the following ordinances. Fixing the grades of Wilson and Butler streets; passed. Locating Fifty-third street and Clay alley; passed. Plan of lots of Messrs. Ormsby and Phillips, approved.

WHARF REPORT.

Mr. Carroll presented the report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee, for September and October. This report has already been published.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. Hays presented an ordinance amending an ordinance fixing the salaries of the employees in the Fire Department. It increases the salary of the Chief Engineer, from $1,200 to $1,500; Assistant Engineer, from $800 to $1,000; Secretary of the Fire Commission, from $600 to $1,000; and firemen of old Hose and ladder trucks to receive the same salary as foreman of Steam Engines. Laid over on first reading, the Council refusing to suspend the rules.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

Mr. Finley now introduced, in order, a resolution to recall from the Select Council the ordinance recently passed for the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river. He gave his reasons for this action at some length, and stated that he could not oppose the bridge if any reliable data were given to prove that its receipts, when built, would liquidate the cost of construction. He was opposed, however, to taxing the whole city for the benefit of those who desired a bridge at that point.

Mr. Finley quoted the opinion to recall, and sustained the action of the Common Council in passing the ordinance. Add to the business which a bridge at the Point must command from the day of its completion, the large increase which must inevitably follow such an improvement, and there was no telling what it might earn ten years hence.

Mr. Brown thought that the Survey Committee was just the wrong place to send the matter, as they were in intimate relations to the City Engineer.

Mr. McCarthy called for the question on his motion to substitute Mr. Kirk's resolution. He moved a further amendment that the Mayor be requested to issue subpoenas for witnesses that may be wanted.

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Mr. Phillips, report from the Finance Committee recommending the paying of the claim of Adam Baker.

A resolution authorizing a warrant for $120 for grading and laying tax duplicate upon Adam Baker for improvement of Mulberry alley, accompanied the report, and was passed.

Mr. Riddell presented the report of the Superintendent of Markets for the month of September (already published). Received and filed.

Also, petition requesting free use of City Hall for Saml. Adams. Accepted and prayer granted.

Mr. Zern, report from Allegheny Wharf Committee (already published). Accepted.

Mr. D. Jones, report from Road Committee. Received.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Broadway street from Hiland to Negley's avenue. Passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for a three feet brick sewer on Fifth avenue from Dinwiddie street to Soho bridge. Laid over.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

A quorum being present. Council proceeded to business.

THE POINT BRIDGE PROJECT.

Mr. Finley rose to a privileged question, and offered the following:

WHEREAS, An ordinance authorizing the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river, from a point on the north junction of said river with the Allegheny river, to a point on the South Side of said river Monongahela, on the property of Mr. Minnick and others, was passed through this body with a haste that was incompatible with the importance thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That said ordinance be and the same is hereby recalled, in order that it may be more fully considered by this body.

Mr. Finley—I now wish to offer a few brief reasons why the ordinance is offered

Mr. Jones—I object.

Mr. Finley—Then I move the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Jones—I object.

The Chair—The objection will cause the paper to lay over until it can come up in regular order.

AN INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

Mr. Jones submitted a communication from Mr. Dempster, City Engineer, asking for the appointment of a committee to investigate certain charges against himself. Mollhenry, and this matter would take perhaps three months to investigate, and require over one hundred witnesses. He had not time to devote to this, especially on account to subpoena. Messrs. Jones, McConway, Semple, Fulton and Follansbee, on part of Common Council.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

A resolution for policemen on Stanton avenue was passed.

An ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the Nineteenth ward, from the school house to Alderman Mowry's office, was passed.

A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to ascertain whether a better mode cannot be had for enabling citizens to pay their assessments for taxes, and whether additional legislation is necessary, was passed.

An ordinance amending an ordinance for the construction of a sewer in the Twenty-first ward, was passed.

STREET BUSINESS.

Mr. Jones, of the Street Committee, presented a resolution to pay John Boyd $250, for damages for the loss of a horse by falling into an embankment on Fountain street. Passed.

Ordinances were reported and passed, as follows: Opening Forty-seventh street, from Center to Allegheny Valley Railroad; Main street, from Carson to Ohio river; Chestnut street, from Carson to Wood; Main street, from Center to Allegheny Valley Railroad; Monongahela bridge to city line. Also, the grading and paving of Clark, Colwell and Twenty-first streets. Also, for the construction of steps from Eighth street to Brownsville avenue, South Side.

SURVEY REPORT.

Mr. Fleming, of the Survey Committee, presented the following ordinances. Fixing the grades of Wilson and Butler streets; passed. Locating Fifty-third street and Clay alley; passed. Plan of lots of Messrs. Ormsby and Phillips, approved.

WHARF REPORT.

Mr. Carroll presented the report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee, for September and October. This report has already been published.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF SALARIES.

Mr. Hays presented an ordinance amending an ordinance fixing the salaries of the employees in the Fire Department. It increases the salary of the Chief Engineer, from $1,200 to $1,500; Assistant Engineer, from $800 to $1,000; Secretary of the Fire Commission, from $600 to $1,000; and firemen of old Hose and ladder trucks to receive the same salary as foreman of Steam Engines. Laid over on first reading, the Council refusing to suspend the rules.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

Mr. Finley now introduced, in order, a resolution to recall from the Select Council the ordinance recently passed for the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river. He gave his reasons for this action at some length, and stated that he could not oppose the bridge if any reliable data were given to prove that its receipts, when built, would liquidate the cost of construction. He was opposed, however, to taxing the whole city for the benefit of those who desired a bridge at that point.

Mr. Finley quoted the opinion to recall, and sustained the action of the Common Council in passing the ordinance. Add to the business which a bridge at the Point must command from the day of its completion, the large increase which must inevitably follow such an improvement, and there was no telling what it might earn ten years hence.

Mr. McClurg, Chairman of the Bridge Committee, stated that serious misapprehensions existed in the minds of many persons in regard to this matter. It was not proposed to build the bridge at the expense of the people, but to make it pay for itself in tolls within the twenty years for which the bonds are to run. It was alleged that the receipts of the bridge would not meet the cost of its construction in the manner proposed, but the speaker had no doubt whatever on that score. There was a vast extent of territory on the South Side, which would be opened up to settlement and to manufacturing sites by the building of this bridge, and the receipts could not well be estimated. There might be a necessity for advancing money to pay interest, for a year or two, until the bridge began to realize earnings, but that would be but a small matter. There could be no doubt that the bridge would pay for itself, and the city was only asked to loan its credit, as it has done and is doing under the Penn avenue act.

Mr. Jones followed in a similar vein. He held that it was as much the right and duty of the city to loan its credit for the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela river, to connect its newly consolidated wards, as it was to issue its bonds for the improvement of Penn avenue and other thoroughfares leading into the rural wards in the East End. The people who use the bridge will willingly pay for its construction, and the interest on the bonds, out of the tolls to be collected. The vast improvements which will result from giving continuous access to and from the territory more immediately interested, should not be overlooked. The paving of Penn and other avenues had enhanced the value of real estate, greatly stimulated improvements, and thus increased the taxable basis of the city; and the same progress would be witnessed in regard to the now vacant acres on the South Side, when the Point bridge was constructed. It might be necessary to advance some money to meet interest on the bonds, before the bridge was completed, but what of that? He knew that $1,500 had been paid by the city for repairs on Penn avenue before that work had been finished.

Mr. Hays now moved that the resolution of Mr. Finley, to recall the ordinance from Select Council, be laid upon the table.

Mr. Jones moved the previous question.

Mr. Finley, to recall the ordinance amending an ordinance fixing the salary of certain officers of the Fire Department.

Mr. Arensburg explained that there was a misunderstanding all over the house in regard to this matter. The members thought the ordinance increased the salaries of all the officers named, but it did no such thing. The only change was to give the foreman of the South Side Hook and Ladder Company the same compensation as similar officers in the city receive.

The rules were then suspended to consider the ordinance, which was passed as read.

Common Council then adjourned, no business having been received from the Select branch.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

In this Court yesterday a number of opinions were delivered, and judgments affirmed. The following cases were decided *per curiam:*

Hamilton, Smith et al., Westmoreland. Judgement affirmed.

McGough et al., vs. Fuller, Armstrong. Judgment affirmed.

Faith vs. Shafer. Armstrong. Judgment affirmed.

Forman vs. Tidioute Railroad Company, Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

In re Ridgeway road, Jefferson county. Judgment affirmed.

Littell vs. Fry, Cambria county. Judgment affirmed.

Phillips vs. Melhorn, Erie. Judgment affirmed.

Armstrong County vs. the Commonwealth, Armstrong county. Writ quashed.

Armstrong County vs. the Commonwealth, Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

Raydure *et al.*, appeal, Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Dillinger & Stevenson vs. A. A. Milligan, Allegheny county. Error to the District Court. Judgment affirmed.

OPINIONS DELIVERED.

S. D. Karns et al. vs. Frances E. Tanner, Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed by Agnew, J.

Sheer et al. vs. Huber et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Lebanon county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Williams, J.

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company vs. Bruce. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. This was an appeal for an award of viewers for damages to Rose's property by the construction of the railroad in question. Judgment for Pittsburgh. Judgment of the lower Court affirmed. Opinion by Sharswood, J.

Alexander McKee vs. J. C. Bidwell & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county.